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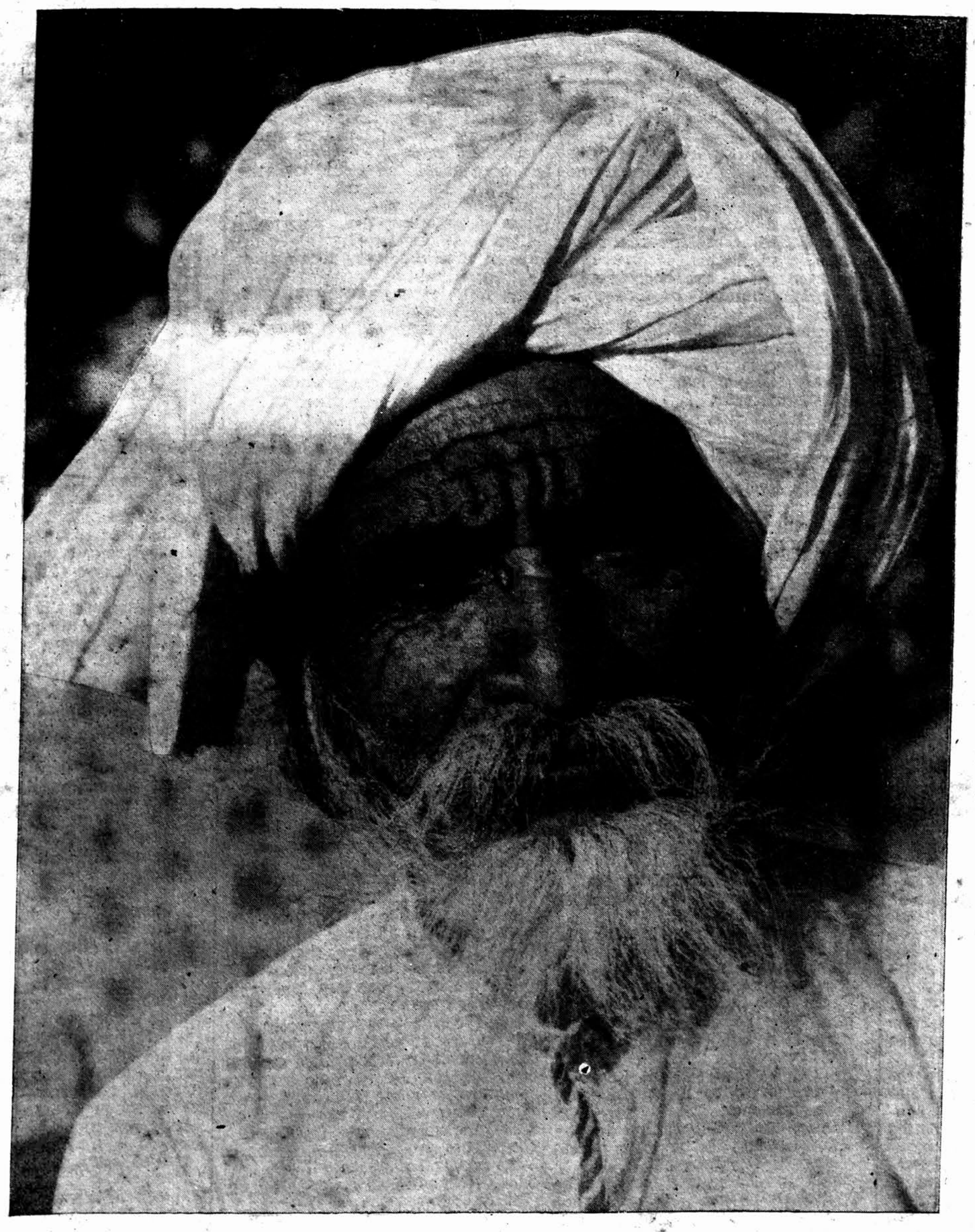

—*Irwin.*

PEASANTS ON THE MARCH

—*See Page 16.*

IQBAL AND INDIA

(By AN ADMIRER)

It was, I think, my revered friend, Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, who complained at a gathering held in honour of Dr. Iqbal some years back that it was very unfortunate that the Poet had written very little on India or on matters concerning India. But this is not a correct estimation of realities. Such an opinion is invariably held by all persons who have had no occasion to study his works in the original Urdu and Persian or whose knowledge of the Poet is confined only to his stray poems including the well-known song—'Sare jahan se achha Hindustan hamara". It may be noted that Iqbal was an ardent Indian and that he constantly kept in his vision his country of birth, for which he maintained a great regard and affection throughout his earthly life.

Iqbal started writing in Urdu and not in Persian which language he purposely adopted as a vehicle of his thoughts in latter life out of sheer necessity, since he wanted that his message should reach the entire world of Islam. In the beginning of his poetic career he has written much on purely Indian subjects. His lengthy poem on the Himalayas, for instance is one of the best descriptive poems ever written by any poet in any language. In it he compares this vast mountain-range with Mount Sinai, which is held in extreme veneration by the Jews, the Christians and the Mussalmans, and then writes:—

"That mountain was only the scene of a temporary manifestation with Moses who conversed with God,
But thou art an illumination throughout for every observing eye."

Other poems belonging to this age are the Ravi, the Moon, the Sun, the child, etc. But the most inspiring of all is "Hamara Des' (our country) or "Traana-e-Hindi" (National Anthem of India). Some of the outstanding verses are given below:—

"Our India is the best in the whole world;
We are its nightingales while it is our garden.
That highest mountain, a neighbour to the sky,
Is our sentry and is our protector.
Thousands of streams nestle in its lap,
Due to which our garden has become a rival into paradise.
Religion does not teach people to bear enmity to one another
We are Indians and India is our mother-land.
Greece and Egypt and Rome—all have been obliterated from the world,
But our name and mark are still there.
There is a reason why our existence is not wiped out,
Though the revolutions of time have been inimical to us for centuries together."

This is the poem which established Iqbal's reputation as a patriotic poet and this is the poem which became a household word throughout India wherever Urdu is spoken or understood.

It was about this time that Iqbal wrote two or three other poems on typically Indian subjects. The first poem is entitled "Ram' and is in praise of one who was born to destroy the embodiment of evil, the Ravana of his age. The poems must in fact be regarded as a Muslim's tribute to the noble qualities possessed by Ram. This is what the Poet writes of him:—

'The cup of India is brimful with the wine of truth,
All the western philosophers acknowledge India's superiority.
This is the result of the Sky-reaching thoughts of the Indians
That the terrace of India has outdone the sky in height.
There have been in this land thousands of persons with angelic disposition,
It is they who have exalted the name of India throughout the world.
India is proud of the existence of Ram;
Those gifted with insight regard him as the Imam of India.
The miracle wrought by this Lamp of Guidance is
That India's evening is brighter than the morning in this age.
He was an adept in the art of wielding the sword and was unrivalled in bravery.
He was without a second in piety and was an embodiment of love."

The second remarkable poem belonging to this period is in praise of Swami Ram Tirth who, as is well-known, deliberately sought union with the Infinite by drowning himself into a river. Iqbal then wrote the following beautiful elegy giving vent to his philosophy of life and death at the same time:—

"O wonderful drop, thou art now in the lap of the river,
At first thou wast a pearl, but now thou hast become an unique pearl
Ah, in what a beautiful way thou hast disclosed the secret of colour and smell!
I am, however, still a slave to such distinctions of colour and smell!
After the hue and cry of life has ceased, it has developed into a tumult of the Day of Judgment,
This spark has, after it is extinguished, become the fire-temple of Azar.
The negation of existence is only a blandishment of God-conscious heart,
The pearl of "illillah" (except God) is hidden in the river of "la" (there is no God).
The Abraham of love breaks the idol of existence.
As if the intoxication of the fountain of love is a remedy for bringing a person into consciousness.
The significance of end is hidden from the blind eye,
The moment the flutter disappears, mercury is nothing but raw silver."

The third poem is the most remarkable out of the three poems alluded to above. It is entitled "Nea Shivala" (New Temple) and was written at a time when the relations between the Hindus and the Musalmans were most unhappy. The poem is a living proof of the fact that Iqbal was an ardent supporter of unity between the Hindus and the Musalmans. The poem is so beautiful that I offer no apology for reproducing it in full. It will be found that Iqbal's solution of the problem is as original as it is feasible. Says he:—

May I tell the truth, O Brahmin, provided thou shouldst not get offended?
The idols in thy idol-temple have all become antiquated.
Thou hast learnt from the idols to bear enmity towards thy own kith and kin;
The Waiz has also learnt from his God how to wrangle with others.
Having become sick at heart I have left both the temple and the mosque;
I have stopped listening to the preachings of the Waiz and also to thy fables.
Thou art the gardener of the orchard and hence thou shouldst attend to these dissensions;
This poisonous wind has destroyed all the plants.
Thou thinkest that God exists in these idols of stone;
But to me every particle of my country's dust is as holy as an idol."

II.

Come, let us lift up together the veils of strangeness once again,
Let us reconcile the separated ones once again and erase marks of dualism.
The heart's abode is lying desolate for a long time past,
Come and let us build a new temple in this land,
Let our holy temple be the highest amongst the world's holy places.
Let us raise its spire so high as to touch the sky!
There ought to be an incomparable image of gold.
Which we should set up in this Hardwar of the Heart.
Its appearance should be beautiful and its form attractive.
We should then ask that idol to fulfil all our heart's desires."

III.

"There ought to be a sacred thread round about the neck and a rosary in the hands.
In other words, we should show the splendour of the Kaaba in this idol-temple.
The heart should be rent asunder so that all may have a "darshan" of the same;
So that each soul may be practically set ablaze.
Taking water from the Ganges of the eyes,
We should make flow a stream in front of this idol.
We should inscribe "India" on the forehead of that idol,
So that the world may hear once again the old forgotten songs."

IV.

"Let us chant every morning sweet and melodious mantras.
And make all the devotees drink the wine of love!
Let us conceal the sound of the bell in the muezzin's call to prayers.
When summoning the congregation to Divine worship!
Love is fire which is free from all qualities,
Come and let us consign all religious dissensions to that fire.
It is the custom of the lovers to sacrifice the body and the soul,
To weep, to suffer all afflictions and yet to love the same.
There is strength and peace in the songs of devotion:
The salvation of the people of the world lies in love."

As hinted in the beginning of this article Iqbal cherished feelings of love and reverence for his country.

In his inimitable style he describes his country thus:—

I

"The land where Chishti delivered his message of truth,
The garden where Nanak recited his celestial songs,
The land which was adopted by the Turks as their mother-country,
The land for the sake of which the people of the Hejaz migrated from Arabia.
The same is my country, the same is my country."

II.

'The land which filled the hearts of the Greets with astonishment,
The land which taught sciences and arts to the whole world,
The land whose dust possessed the qualities of gold,
The land which filled the skirts of the Turks with jewels,
The same is my country, the same is my country."

Iqbal was a great respecter of all leaders of religious thought as can be seen from his poem on Nanak, the founder of Sikhism. The first two couplets are as follows:

"The nation did not care a bit for the message of the Gautama,
It did not recognise the work of its own priceless jewel.
Alas, the fortunate remained ignorant of the voice of truth;
A tree is always careless about the sweetness of its own fruits."

The next couplets deal with the condition of the Shudras in this country and they also refer to the fact that "The Brahmin is still intoxicated with the wine of pride." The last couplet is reproduced below:—

'Once again the voice of Divine Unity was raised aloft from the Punjab
India was awakened from her slumbers by a Perfect Man."

The above couplets are a living testimony of Iqbal's respect for leaders of other communities; they also show that he was accommodating and tolerant towards persons holding different faiths.

It may, however, be mentioned that Iqbal was in no sense a believer in narrow nationalism or patriotism which is confined to one's love for one's own nation and country. His love for peoples of different climes and countries knew no distinctions of caste, creed or colour. He believed that it was the narrow conception of patriotism that was responsible for all strifes and wars in the world and thought that it was an insult to Divine Unity that humanity should be divided into so many sections or tribes or nations. In spite of this he felt extremely grieved when he found that his own land of birth was a victim to all sorts of communal discords and dissensions, and like a true patriot as he was, he warned the Indians of dangers of disunity in the following powerful lines:—

"O fool, take care of the country, since calamitous days are lying ahead,
Intrigues are afoot in the skies regarding thy annihilation.
See what is taking place and what is yet to happen,
What, after all, is there in the tales about the old days?
Such a change has overtaken this assembly of existence,
That it is one of the signals of ruination to remain quiet.
If you, O Indians, do not understand all this, you are sure to be annihilated.
Your story will also be not found in the book of stories.
To-day I shall certainly make bare my hidden wounds,
By shedding tears of blood, I shall turn the assembly into a garden.
O India, I shall teach the lesson of fidelity to one and all,
For I am determined to sacrifice even my life at thy altar.
If it is difficult to string these scattered beads into a rosary
I shall see that this difficulty is also removed.
Communalism is a tree of which the fruit is bigotry.
This is the fruit which turned out Adam from paradise
Freedom lies hidden in love if thou understandst it aright
Slavery is another name for being a prisoner to the distinctions of thee and thou.
Do not neglect thy own kith and kin; thy salvation lies in it,
If, O careless man, thou wants to live in this world.
Love of mankind is the soul-nourishing wine,
And it has taught me to remain intoxicated without the cup and the wine.
Ailing nations have recovered from their ailments through love,
Nations have awakened from their sleeping destiny through love.
The distinctions of caste and creed have annihilated nations
Do my countrymen really cherish any goodwill for their own country?""

Time came when Iqbal got disgusted with the communal strifes as prevailing in this country and it was then that he wrote a poem entitled the "Voice of Anguish" in which he expressed a wish to leave this country for good. Fortunately for India, his wish did not materialize and he remained in India. Says he:—

"O desert of Central Asia, call me back again;
Alas, it is no longer possible for me to say amidst this habitation.
O boat of the wave of the Indus, take me over to the other side of the stream.
Yes adieu to the, O birth-place of Gautama,
Thy atmosphere does not agree with me any more.
Adieu, O land of sweet-tongued Nanak,
Good-bye, O resting place of Christ-like chishti!
Adieu, O land which has been the visiting-place of the Shaikh of Shiraz,
Adieu, O land of subtle Valmik adieu
Thy soil is extremely discord-creating;

(Continued on page 15)

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Mother Of Parliaments

By IVOR THOMAS, M.P.

Britain's Parliament consists of three elements—the King, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords has about 750 members and the House of Commons has 615. "The King in Parliament" is the sovereign body in the United Kingdom. In this article by Ivor Thomas, M.P. has given a close-up of the three elements composing Britain's law-making body.

Britain's Parliament consists of three elements—the King, the House of Lords and the House of Commons—and the concurrence of all three elements is necessary before any measure introduced in Parliament becomes law. "The King in Parliament" is the sovereign body in the United Kingdom, and in the words of a famous constitutional lawyer it "can do anything except make a woman a man or a man a woman."

The House of Lords consists mainly of hereditary peers who sit for life. Most of them are members because their fathers were members before them; but many have been created peers by the King, and will be succeeded by their own heirs. In addition, the House of Lords includes certain peers who are not hereditary.

They are the "spiritual peers"—the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester and 21 other bishops in order of seniority on the episcopal bench; seven Lords of Appeal in Ordinary ("Law Lords"); 16 Scottish representative peers elected by the peers of Scotland at the beginning of each Parliament and 13 Irish representative peers chosen for life—there should be 26, but they are no longer being replaced. The House of Lords has about 750 members, but its work is generally carried on by a small number of them.

Legislature And Executive

The House of Commons consists of 615 members elected by adult suffrage for the duration of Parliament. In nearly all cases a Member of the House of Commons (generally called a Member of Parliament, or M.P.) represents a single territorial constituency. But a few constituencies return two Members, and the Universities also return Members—12 in all.

All adult persons, male or female, aged 21 and over are entitled to vote, save for a few exceptions such as imbeciles, and the general rule is "one man one vote", though some persons' can vote in two constituencies if they have a business or university as well as a residential qualification. In a normal constituency the candidate who receives the highest number of votes is declared elected, but for university constituencies returning more than one Member there is a system of proportional representation.

Parliament is called the Legislature because it is the law-making body, and the body of persons who carry on the daily work of the Government is called the Executive. The King stands at the head of both Legislature and Executive, and in some respects they are two completely distinct bodies. It is one of the main duties of the Legislature to act as a watchful critic of the Executive.

Ministers Of The Crown

In some constitutions, such as that of the United States, the distinctiveness of the two bodies is pressed to the point that no member of the Executive may be a member of the Legislature. In the British system also the ordinary members of the Executive (the civil servants) may not be members of the Legislature; but by constitutional usage it is required that the chief members of the Executive (the Ministers of the Crown) shall be members of the Legislature.

If they do not have a seat when appointed, they must be found seats as quickly as possible. By this means, while preserving the general separation of the two bodies, Britain's system ensures, through the daily contact of its chief members with the elected representatives of the people, that the Executive is kept in close touch with public opinion.

The Ministers of the Crown, collectively called the Government, may belong to either House, except that by constitutional usage the Chancellor of the Exchequer must be a member of the House of Commons; and it is unlikely that anyone except a member of the House of Commons would now be invited to become Prime Minister. In former times the King used to act on his own authority; but for a long time it has now been the constitutional rule that the King acts only on the advice of the responsible Minister.

The Party System

In normal times Britain's Parliament depends for its effective working on a rough division into two big parties—once Tories and Whigs, then Conservatives and Liberals, now Conservatives and Labour. There have always been other smaller parties and groups, but these have been the big alignments; and they have persisted even when there has been a temporary fusion of parties in a Coalition. It is a constitutional usage that the King invites to form a Government the person who leads the biggest party in the House of Commons. The reason is that confidence" of the House of Commons, that is, be reasonably sure of a stable majority in the House of Commons.

It is another constitutional usage that, if the Government is defeated on a major issue in the House of Commons, it is expected to resign. Such a position can often be resolved only by dissolving Parliament and ordering a new general election.

In some countries, such as the United States and France, the Legislature is elected for a definite period of years—four years in some cases. The period can neither be shortened nor lengthened. In the United Kingdom, Parliament would automatically come to an end after five years, but it has power (since there are no limits to its powers) to prolong its own life if thought desirable; and owing to the war the present Parliament has four times prolonged its own life by a year. But the King, on the advice of the Prime Minister, can dissolve Parliament before the expiry of the five years.

The power to dissolve gives the Prime Minister a useful control over Members and prevents them from feeling they can sit back and do what they like for five years irrespective of the consequences. Moreover, if the general election must take place at some fixed date, it may come at a most awkward time in the country's history.

Making Laws

One of the main functions of Britain's Parliament is to make laws. A Bill is the draft of a law, and an Act is the law as it finally emerges from Parliament with the approval of both Houses and the Royal assent. In general, a Bill must be introduced by a Minister of the Crown and it always bears the name of one or more Ministers who have sponsored it; but in peacetime we had limited facilities for the introduction of Bills by private Members.

For convenience a Bill is divided into clauses, and to receive the Royal assent it must first pass through the following stages in each House:—First Reading, Second Reading, Consideration in Committee, Consideration on Report, Third Reading.

At the First Reading the title of the Bill only is read by the Clerk of the House, and it is then printed so that Members can form their own views about it for the Second Reading. At this stage there is a debate of wide scope, not only about the contents of the Bill, but about other subjects which Members think ought to be in the Bill.

If the Second Reading of the Bill is approved, its clauses are then examined one by one in Committee. This examination may take place in a Committee of the whole House, which is the whole body of Members except that the Speaker (or Lord Chancellor in the Lords) leaves the chair and the Chairman of Ways and Means (or Chairman of Committees) takes charge of the proceedings; or it may take place in a smaller committee selected from the whole body of Members so as to preserve the same balance of parties.

Normally, there are five Standing Committees in the House of Commons, and a Select Committee of either House may also be appointed for any purpose. In Committee each clause is considered in turn. Amendments are first debated and voted upon, and then the motion is put "that the Counsel, as amended, do stand part of the Bill." When all the clauses have been so dealt with, new clauses proposed by Members are considered.

At the end of the Committee stage, the Bill, as amended, is reported to the House (with the Speaker or Lord Chancellor in the chair). It can then be looked at as a whole, and further amendments made or new clauses added. Finally the motion is made "that the Bill be read a third time".

The Third Reading, like the Second, gives rise to a debate of general character, but differs in that at this stage Members may discuss only what is in the Bill as it lies before them. If the Third Reading is approved, the Bill is then sent to the other House. A Bill may originate either in the Commons or the Lords, except that a Money Bill must always originate in the Commons. If the second Chamber makes amendments to the Bill as received from the first, it is passed from one House to the other until agreement is finally reached.

Le Roy Le Veult

When both Houses have agreed, the Bill is given the Royal assent in the House of Lords by a commission on behalf of the King. The ceremony is picturesque, and the precise point at which the Bill becomes an Act and the law of the land is at the Norman French words *Le roy le veult*, "the King wishes it." Parliament is very retentive of old customs, where they do not interfere with the discharge of business.

We are now almost in a position to consider a day in the life of Parliament. The House of Commons has highly articulated rules of order, which have developed from precedent to precedent designed to meet particular occasions. It is presided over by a Speaker, who is one of its own Members chosen by themselves. His office and his person are treated with the profoundest respect, and his authority over the conduct of debates is unchallengeable.

Catching The Speaker's Eye

As Members are deeply immersed in the hurly-burly of political life, certain conventions have been developed to assuage the asperity of party and personal strife. No Member may speak unless he rises in his place and his name is called by the Speaker—this is what is meant by "catching the Speaker's eye." Remarks must always be addressed to Mr. Speaker, never to another Member. A Member must never refer to another Member by name (except the chairman in Committee), but always as "the honourable Member for—" or some equivalent formula, e.g. "my right honourable and learned friend" in the case of a Privy Counselor who is also a King's Counsel and a Member of one's own party, "the honourable and gallant gentleman the Member for—" In the case of a Member or retired Member of the Armed Forces.

No debate can take place except on a motion before the House, and then must be kept strictly within the terms of the motion. On a motion for the adjournment, "That the House do now adjourn," Members may raise any subject not involving legislation.

The House of Lords has no rules of order, but mutual agreement and mutual courtesy produce much the same results. The Lord Chancellor does not technically preside, but is looked up to as the senior Member.

(To be Concluded)

CHENNAULT DISCUSSES

Air War Against Japan

Writing from the 14th Air Force Hq., somewhere in China, Albert V. Ravenholt, United Press Staff Correspondent, said that given one-tenth the air strength now being employed by the allies in Europe, Gen. Chennault is confident that his 14th Air Force can turn loose upon Japan destruction as great as that now being accomplished by the air war against Germany.

The Japanese already are being made to feel the weight of American and Chinese bombings in the systematic attacks on their supply lines, and Chennault expressed the belief that if enemy shipping lines through the South China sea, the Yangtze and along the railways of North China can be knocked out Japan's industrial machine and her armies will then become an easy matter.

Other airmen, who with Chennault will plan the future aerial blows against Japan, told me that Tokyo is not an inflammable mass of paper houses, as it is sometimes described, but a modern city with concrete and brick apartments and office buildings and fire lanes built after the disastrous earthquake of 1923. Japan's really vulnerable targets, these well informed sources said, are her supply lines, the coal mines of north China, heavy industries in Manchuria and such industrial cities as Osaka, Kobe.

It is pointed out that "bombing the industrial guts out of Japan" is not an over-night job. For, every drop of gasoline, every bomb and every spare part required by the 14th Air Force must be flown from India. The bases from which China-based aircraft must operate must be built with human labour, in the absence of modern equipment.

In addition the Japanese have well-placed, easily supplied fighter bases in occupied China, protecting the industrial areas to the rear. In this connection, it was pointed out that Amrican airmen are reluctant to carry out saturation raids on targets in occupied China because of the possibility that such raids will kill many more Chinese than Japanese

But air bases are being built and American pilots and crews are looking forward to the day when the United States will have bombers of sufficient size and in sufficient numbers to begin the methodical destruction of targets in the Japanese homeland—targets carefully selected in advance.

Gen. Chennault has definite ideas as to where the enemy is most vulnerable—ideas gathered when Chennault personally visited Japan and studied her industrial establishments before he came to China.

CHINESE MILITARY MISSION VISITING BRITISH NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS

The wardroom of one of Britain's submarines now boasts of a parchment of a lamp-shade bearing the signatures of Gen. Yang Chieh and members of the Chinese Military Mission to Britain. The shade was inscribed and presented following the visit the Mission paid recently to naval establishments on the south coast of England when they took a trip in a submarine, taking turns at the periscope as the vessel dived and surfaced.

The Mission on this tour was received by Shanghai-born Admiral Sir Charles Little, former Commander-in-Chief of the China station of the British Fleet and now Commander-in-Chief of the vital Portsmouth Command.

Besides the submarine trip, the mission members boarded a speedy motor torpedo boat of a type which nightly harass German convoys in the English Channel. The members who were guests of the Royal Navy throughout this tour also saw the Navy's establishments in this sector and inspected a flotilla of motor launches.—Central News.

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WHO WAS VIKRAMA?

Younger Son of Emperor Udayan of Avantika and Indraprastha, he earned great fame as a warrior and liberal patron of arts, literature and sciences and was proclaimed as "Aditya" by his subjects.

By S. BALSE

Mr. J. E. Sanjana has recently emptied his spleen on the Hon. Dr. M. R. Jayakar's inaugural address to the All-India Music Congress. Mr. Sanjana, in my opinion, has only given a grand exhibition of his lack of knowledge of Indo-Aryan history as well as of his inferiority complex. For such as Mr. Sanjana their "Alma Mater' seems to be somewhere in Europe or America and his authorities in point of the historical facts regarding India are all westerners of the type of Monier Williams, Max Muller, Winternitz, Garbe and Prof. Edgerton of America. Western scholars have an interest and most of their theories are based on their pretended cultural superiority to suit the Christian cult and ultra-materialistic western civilization, always trying to make our civilization, culture, and religion look ridiculous in the eyes of the sons of the soil.

LINE OF IMPERIAL DYNASTIES

The Vikrama celebration was only to bring home to the people of this country the just rule of 53 years by Emperor Vikrama Aditya. After the great Mahabharata War, this land was ruled by Emperor Yudhishthira at Indraprastha. He named it as Hastinapur. In this dynasty 30 emperors ruled for a period of 1779 years 11 months and 10 days. Another dynasty, extending from Vishrava to Virasal Sen, ruled for 500 years 3 months and 17 days. They had 14 Emperors in this line. Thereafter, from Virmahapradhan to Aditya Ketu, a dynasty of 16 Emperors ruled for 445 years 5 months and 3 days. Another line of Empire-builders founded by Dhaudar of Kowsambi and ending with Emperor Rajapal, who was 9th in this line of dynasty, ruled for 374 years 11 months and 26 days. Then Samant Mahapal sat on the throne of Indraprastha for 14 years. He had no issues to succeed him.

During the later part of the rule of Emperor Samant Mahapal, Udayan, after whom Ujjain is named and who was a petty prince of Avantika, modern Malva, marched with a strong force of horsemen to Indraprastha, took the city after besieging it for two lunar months and proclaimed himself as Emperor Udayan of Avantika. This Emperor was much influenced by Buddhism, though not a convert to that religion. He was a lover of art, literature and sciences. As such he trained his two sons, Bhartrihari and Vikrama, under able masters. They in return became patrons of sciences, art and literature. Bhartrihari's rule was brief. He became a "Sadhu", gave charge of the emperorship to his younger brother Vikrama at Hastinapur.

VIKRAMA'S RULE

Vikrama ruled for 53 years His rule was just and he was a warrior of great fame. Having subdued, soon after he sat on the throne, rebellious elements in his vast empire and having brought about peace in the land he started patronizing art, literature and sciences and lavished large sums in furthering their progress. Many works in Sanskrit came to be published during this period. In the 10th year of his reign he was proclaimed as "Aditya", meaning Sun, by the unanimous voting of his subjects and thence onward he was known as Vikramaditya.

Vikramaditya was succeeded by his son Rudra Damana, who, when he was Viceroy at Ujjain (Avantica), had a desire to penetrate beyond Vindhya range and cross the river Narmada with the idea of subduing recalcitrant tribes. Some time after he became Emperor and assumed the title of "Vikrama the Second', "Rudra Damana led a strong army of horsemen into the country beyond the Vindhya mountains. During these operations he was opposed on the banks of the river Narmada by an Adyan King, Samudrapal, who with the active co-operation of Shalivahana's Dravidian horses drove Rudra Damana beyond the Narmada River.

SAMUDRAPAL

When this Emperor was licking his wounds at Avantika, Samudrapal, better known as King of Paitan, marched with his victorious army on Indraprastha and proclaimed himself as Emperor. The total rule of this dynasty of Vikrama lasted for 93 years with four Emperors in the line.

In the dynasty extending from Samudrapal to Vikrampal, there were 16 Emperors who ruled for 372 years 4 months and 27 days. After this another dynasty, beginning with Malukchandra and ending with Rani Padmavati, in all 9 Emperors and 1 Empress, sat on the throne of Indraprastha and ruled for 191 years 1 month and 16 days. Another line of Emperors from Hari Prema to Maha Bahu, ruled for 50 years and 20 days. Then another line of 12 Emperors from Adisen to Damodar Sen, ruled for 151 years, 11 months and 2 days.

From the time of Hari Prema to that of Damodar Sen Vaishnavism was the dominant religion of the land. Another dynasty of 6 Emperors, from Deep Sinha to Jeevan Sinha, ruled for 197 years, 6 months and 22 days. In this period Shakti cult flourished. The last dynasty of 5 Aryan Emperors sitting on the throne of Indraprastha began with Prithviraja Chauhan and ended with Yashapal. This dynasty ruled for 86 years and 20 days. After this period the administration of the Aryavarta went into the hands of Muslim Kings.

Later historians and scholars who tried to pick up the threads of history scattered throughout the vast sub-continent have failed to compile a true history. The recent attempt made by Indian leaders under the auspices of the Historical Congress is most laudable. I cannot understand why Mr. Sanjana should sneer at this venture.

Turkey Strives To Raise Health Standards

ANKARA.—Turkey is just beginning to break ground in a serious effort to improve her standards of public health. Five new health centres have recently been opened in regions near the national capital, but because of the absence of any adequate transportation or communication to the small villages, progress in any significant sense is not yet claimed by the Turks themselves. Writing in the newspaper 'Vatan', a Turkish observer said: "All we have done up to the present is to remove some of the obstacles lying across our path so as to open the way for an intelligent approach. But the task to be done is still not understood, imagined, or estimated. The methods have not been thought of or made ready. Our social and economic forces are not yet awakened. Good work is being done here and there, but these efforts depend on individuals, and are impermanent and unrelated."

The writer then tells of the experiment carried out at the health centre at Etimesut, not far from the capital, which showed that primitive agriculture has its own level of public health, and that until living conditions among the peasants can be improved there is practically no hope of raising the health standards of the country.

The experiment showed that infant mortality in the agricultural communities rose sharply at harvest time, because mothers, having to help in the fields, were obliged to neglect their children. Two years ago the government sent harvesting and threshing machines into the region. Two months' harvesting was completed in a week. That year not one child died of neglect in the area. But the following year the machines did not come. At once the infant mortality chart shot up to the level of earlier years. (Worldover Press.)

THE WEAPONS OF WAR

The cattle bred on Indian soil is the country's most important asset and strength. It gives food to millions of India's inhabitants as well as the fighting forces and provides hide for thousand and one essential war equipments—chiefly the shoes.

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Allies Mass Invasion Forces

JINNAH-TIWANA COMPROMISE

LAHORE, April 22.

Malik Khizr Hyat Khan Tiwana, Premier of the Punjab, had his third interview lasting over two hours with Mr. M. A. Jinnah at Mamdot House this evening.

According to well informed quarters the prospect of a settlement of the points in dispute have become bright and the final decision may be announced at the Punjab Muslim League Conference to be inaugurated by Mr. Jinnah at Sialkot on April 28. It is believed that Malik Khizr Hyat Khan has recognised that the Muslim League Party in the Punjab Assembly is a basic party subject to the control and supervision of the Provincial and All-India Parliamentary Boards of the Muslim League.

There is a possibility of another meeting between the Punjab Premier and the League President to settle matters in detail.—A. P.

NAZIS SHOOT SINDHI YOUTH

HYDERABAD (Sind), April 22: The Sind Government has informed the Sind Work Merchants' Association that the Germans have shot a Sindhi youth named Gianchand Lokwani, aged 24 years. The communication says Gianchand was holding a British passport. He was interned in Pescara Province and afterwards condemned to death by a German military tribunal at Agriela on 31st October, 1943. He was subsequently shot.—A. P.

SIX POLITICALS ESCAPE

KOLHAPUR, April 21: Six political prisoners escaped last night under cover of darkness from the Kolhapur Central Prison.

Inquiries with the Inspector-General of Prisons show that politicals broke the ceiling and made a big hole in the wall through which they jumped.—

CARRYING NATIONAL FLAG IS NO OFFENCE

HYDERABAD (Sind), April 22: Holding that the carrying of National Flag was no offence, the city Magistrate of Hyderabad to-day acquitted a boy named Sahib, who was arrested during the National Week.

Another boy named Tahil, who was arrested while addressing a crowd was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 or to suffer one month more.—A. P.

11 Farmers Arrested

AHMEDABAD, April 22: Eleven farmers were arrested to-day from three villages of Ahmedabad District under D.I.R. on charges of contravening the order of the District Magistrate to declare stocks of more than 30 maunds of foodgrains. They were produced before the City Magistrate at Ahmedabad and released on bail.—A. P.

"BHARAT JIWAN'S" INDEPENDENCE NUMBER SEIZED.

KARACHI, April 21: On the ground that it contains a prejudicial report the Government of Sind have proscribed the 'Independence Number' January, 1944, of the Sindhi monthly "Bharat Jiwan" published at Hyderabad. All issues of the number have been ordered to be seized.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

SOVIET DRIVE TOWARDS POLAND

MOSCOW, April 22: The big battle for the roads to Southern Poland and Central Europe is tonight reaching its fierce climax amid the Carpathian foothills and at the same time Soviet guns and planes are joining in the great assault on the Crimean naval base of Sebastopol, says Reuter's special correspondent.

CHHATARI GETS EXTENSION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

New Delhi, April 22: According to reliable circles the Nawab of Chhatari has been given extension of office of Prime Minister of Hyderabad State. He was due to retire next July.

LONDON BUS STRIKE AGAIN

LONDON, April 22: The bus strike which ended at 09.00 hours this morning broke out again this afternoon when 150 trolly-bus drivers and conductors at one depot ceased work. Army lorries are being put into service immediately along the affected route.

LARGEST CONCENTRATION OF FLEET SINCE DUNKIRK

Troop Trains Rushing Men To Channel Ports

LONDON, April 21.

The German radio today, Friday, said: "The Royal Navy is already concentrating in home waters. It is the greatest concentration of ships since Dunkirk, and includes naval craft of American, French and other Allied fleets, and units of the Italian Navy."

The radio added: "Every day now troop trains are leaving London stations taking men to Channel ports and ports on the east and south coasts."

ALLIES MASS BIGGEST ARMADA

American Landing Craft For Invasion

CHICAGO, April 22: Chairman of the U. S. War Production Board Mr. Donlad M. Nelson declared: "When the gigantic western pincer begins to close on Germany the Nazis will experience that quality of American production first in the landing craft which will carry our forces to the beachheads of Western Europe. No nation or combination of nations in history has assembled an invasion armada equal to ours either in size or in engineering and construction. We have already produced 20,000 vessels and when the present programme is completed our armed forces will have 80,000 landing craft at their disposal with fifteen special types to perform every conceivable duty of amphibious warfare.

As our landing craft speed toward the greatest battle in history overhead will fly an enormous air shield of white starred American planes, and again I say that they are the best in the world. With our Army, Air Force and Britain's great R. A. F. covering the landings, the invasion will get under way.

It is at this stage that the quality of weapons in the hands of our ground troops will make itself felt. I can tell you that calibre for calibre so many of our guns are superior to enemy guns, that our ordnance as a whole has a substantial advantage in combat over the enemy. I need not tell you that in the intense struggle which we expect to wage on the mainland of Europe heavy artillery is going to be a major factor. Advance of our armies against the deep defences of Western Europe will of course be spearheaded by American tanks, notably "M 4". Our British Allies, who are pioneers in tank warfare, tell us that both in accuracy and penetrating power, the armament of this fact American tank is magnificent.

Invasion To Come Before End Of April

STOCKHOLM, April 21: Invasion before the end of April was forecast by a German military spokesman quoted by the German controlled Scandinavian telegram bureau. He said he believed that invasion was really coming.

Asked what he considered the most probable date, he said that the tides would play an important role in Allied considerations. During the last ten days of this month, Channel tides would be at their highest and, therefore, most favourable for an attack. For this reason and because of other signs observed by German reconnaissance. This period must be considered the likely time, the spokesman said.

NAZI SURMISE

The German Command expects that the Allies will launch a new offensive in Italy at the same time as they invade Western Europe, the spokesman said. "New British and American concentrations at Nettuno are not consistent with the present passivity on the Italian front and it is expected that these forces are being held in reserve for a great new offensive against the north of Italy at the same moment as the landing attempt is made in the west."

COLOGNE ATTACKED

LONDON, April 22: The Air Ministry announced today that that Mosquitoes attacked Cologne during the night.—

Waves of Allied planes roared over the Straits of Dover in perfect weather early this morning after R.A.F. MOSQUITOES had dropped many four-thousand pounder bombs in a ten-minute attack on Cologne during night. No MOSQUITOES are missing from this return attack on one of Germany's most important transport centres, which received more than 1,600 tons of bombs on Thursday night. Just as the bombers were turning away there was a huge explosion in target area.

The U. S. Headquarters announce that 'Marauders' and A-20 'havoc' light bombers attacked military objectives in Northern France in strength this afternoon.

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BRITONS 'SALUTE' FUEHRER

Incident On Adriatic Front In Italy

LONDON, April 22.

From Reuter's special correspondent at advanced Allied Headquarters in Italy:

The Germans on the Adriatic coast front, where artillery actions have recently been fast and furious, gave British gunners a special birthday target on Thursday. Near Arielli they posted a sign board facing the Allied lines reading in German "Britons, salute our Fuehrer". British artillerymen lost no time in firing a salute.

In Cassino action was limited to a German attempt to occupy a house, which the Allies repulsed. The Lower Garigliano sector was generally quiet apart from a short but heavy German artillery bombardment in the vicinity of Cellole. Further up the river German patrols infiltrated into the Allied positions at Viaro and Sujo. These were detected and the German raiders were repulsed in a small arms battle.

SMALL CLASHES WITH NAZIS

Mediterranean Allied force advance headquarters today's Allied communique states: "Our patrols were aggressive all along the front and there were several small clashes with the enemy. Yesterday escorted heavy bombers of the strategic Air Force attacked railroad yards at Bucharest and Turnu Severin. Ammunition dumps near Ortona, Valmontone, and Spoleto and rail target in Rome area were attacked by medium and fighters; 38 enemy aircraft were destroyed. Eight of our heavy bombers and nine other aircraft are missing.

R.A.S.C FROM CEYLON ARRIVES IN ITALY

ITALY, April 21: From A. K. Quereshi, 'A.P.I' Special Correspondent:

A number of Royal Army Service Corps companies from Ceylon have arrived in Italy.

They are the first Ceylon troops to come to this theatre and are mostly transport drivers. The contingent is composed of Sinhalese Burghers domiciled Indians and British personnel. Many of them have Africa Star. During the recent eruption of Vesuvius, one company was in a coastal village at the foot of Vesuvius. Their motor transport had not arrived and they had only seven borrowed trucks. As the sea of lava approached, the men hurriedly packed and stood ready to leave but the lava stopped just outside their village. Most of these troops speak English, which they use as the common language.

Tito's Men Route Chetniks

LONDON, April 22: The battle between Gen. Tito's partisans and Mihailovitch's Chetnik troops in Serbia has ended in the routing of Chetniks, says today's Communique from Gen. Tito's "Yugoslav Army of Liberation Command."

More than 200 Chetniks were killed and even more were wounded, a great number were taken prisoner—mostly forcibly mobilised peasants whom our men allowed to return home."—Reuter.

ALLIED AIR FORCE POUNDS PLOESTI AND BUCHAREST

LONDON, April 21.

A Rumanian High Command communique reported tonight, "In the course of the day an Anglo-American air force attacked the capital, Bucharest, as well as the Ploesti oil fields area and Turnu-Severin. Damage was done."

The German News Agency announced tonight that strong American formation were over Southern Europe at noon today. Bombs were dropped at several places in Serbia and Southern Rumania, it was added.—Reuter.

U. S. Has No Eye On Lease-Lend Bases

WASHINGTON, April 22: The chairman of the House of Representatives, Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. Sol Blooom Bluntly opposed the proposal that the United States should acquire permanent ownership of bases in the Western Hemisphere leased by the British.

He said it was too soon to raise such a question. It had been suggested that the U.S. Government should obtain option for renewal of bases to take effect when the present lease xxpires. Mr. Bloom said: "by that time we may never need those bases. When we give Britain lease-lend, we are doing so only so that she can fight for us. We have a war to win and this is no time for throwing those things into the picture.

NO COMMUNALISM IN UNIVERSITY

CALCUTTA, April 22: A proposal urging the application of the Bengal Government's communal ratio rules to all administrative and Ministerial appointments of the University of Calcutta was rejected by the Senate of the University today by 31 votes to 13. Khan Sahib Maulvi D. M. Ahbab Chowdhury, M.L.A., (Assam), had sponsored the proposal. The Senate on the recommendation of the Syndicate, decided to confer on Dr. B. C. Roy the degree of Doctor of Science (honoris causa).—A. P.

NEARING THE ZERO HOUR

A WEEK OF WAR By N. G. Jog

APRIL, 21.

The hands of the clock are slowly moving towards the zero hour. How slowly, imperceptibly have they been moving! It almost felt as if time stood still, that there would never be a second front....

The eternity of awaiting is now over. The zero hour is about to strike . . . . Listen! It is striking! The invasion of Europe is taking place. The greatest battle of history has been joined. The bastions of Hitler's Fortress are being smashed . . . . . .

They are at any rate being smashed by the Allied bombers. During the last week the air attacks over Germany and German-occupied Europe reached a thunderous pitch. In fact even if they do not turn out to have been a decisive prelude to invasion, they amounted to an aerial invasion in themselves. More than 5.000 bombers and fighters operated over Europe during the 36 hours ending Wednesday night while during the following 24 hours this figure rose to 8,000.

For most days of the last week the American Air Force alone has been sending 1,000 bombers across the Channel. Add an equal number of the R. A. F. and imagine the result. The former execute precision bombing during the day while the latter operates at night. The rain of destruction and death is thus falling over Nazi Europe continuously at the rate of three to four thousand tons a day. It is significant that though the key targets in Germany have been duly receiving their regular quota of the bomb-load, the R.A.F. has been concentrating mainly on the railway junctions behind "the invasion coast."

Crippling The Luftwaffe

During recent weeks the U.S.A. A.F. has been particularly busy hammering Nazi aircraft factories and air bases in France, Belgium, Germany and even as far as Poland. The industrial works at Stettin, the ball-bearing plants at Schweinfurt and the Fockewulfe assembly plants at Marienburg and Warnemunde have all been largely devastated, thus crippling the Luftwaffe. The U. S. Secretary of War, Henry Stimson, has estimated that since January, the German fighter plane production has fallen off by 20 per cent

In view of the rising curve of the Allied attacks the Germans would not find the problem of fighter planes an easy one to solve. Since the beginning of this year nearly 9,000 German aircraft have been destroyed—a number which far outstrips the production figures of all Axis-occupied Europe for the same period. The chief feature of Allied pre-invasion strategy seems to be to drive the Luftwaffe away from the sky—particularly from the sky over the Channel and the invasion coast. This is necessary in the first place to assure a safe passage for the mighty armada which will carry the invading forces; in the second, to guarantee them a complete air protection while they actually land: and in the third place, to deny the same air umbrella to the German armies.

The Allied Air offensive is bound to reach a climax—an all-time record—as the zero hour nears. General Eisenhower, the Supreme Commander-in-Chief, plainly hinted at this a few days ago. And it seems as if that climax is being gradually reached all over the last few days. Almost a shuttle service has been now established over the Channel and the principal objectives have already received a saturation load. One wonders how long even the Allies can maintain such a terrific tempo and whether the present air invasion is not the curtain-raiser of the second front.

Pointers—

And A Paradox

During the last week, there have been other indications pointing to the same conclusion. A B. B. C. spokesman urged all Frenchmen with wireless receivers to listen to instructions from London and memorise everything in detail, as at any moment their sets might be taken from them. More significant than this was the warning that it was imperative that each family should store the greatest possible quantities of food "The time is getting short, this must be done now", in view of the difficulties that are bound to arise in the distribution of food to the civilian population once the battle begins.

More important than this was the British Government's decision to ban foreign diplomats and couriers from leaving Britain and to subject their official bags to censorship. This dramatic and drastic regulation was put into force from the beginning of the last week, with the assurance that it will be removed at the earliest possible moment consistent with the requirements of security. This is indeed, an unheard of step in the history of diplomatic usage and points to the imminence of the showdown.

Britain is now surrounded by a cordon of secrecy while the second front armies take their battle stations and stand at the ready. Already all contact with the outside world has been brought to the barest minimum and the channels of communications have been severely controlled. Even Northern Ireland has been segregated as far as possible from Eire which still harbours the German Consul in spite of the protests of Britain and the U.S.A. Every possible step that foresight can counsel or ingenuity devise has been taken to plug the leakage of vital information and to safeguard the success of the second front.

Paradoxical as it may appear, however, all these efforts at secrecy have themselves served as a timely warning to the enemy and put him on the "qui vive." A German military spokesman informed foreign correspondents in Berlin that "Anglo-American preparations have reached such an advanced stage that invasion cannot be far away." More pointedly than this, the special radio station of the German anti-invasion forces on the Atlantic coast broadcast in the middle of the week a warning to the soldiers to be on their toes. "1918 must under no circumstances be repeated. You must fight as you have never fought before."

De Gaulle's Triumph

In view of the imminence of the war moving again into France, the position of the French Committee of National Liberation and particularly of De Gaulle assumes an importance it did not so long possess. It is obvious that, in spite of the clash of personalities and strife of parties in his own ranks and in spite of the lukewarm favour shown to him individually both by London and Washington. De Gaulle has won all along the line.

He has purged the army of its doubtful elements, has reformed and regouped its regiments and transformed it into a battleworthy force, ready to take its due share in the liberation of the Fatherland. In the Committee itself, his voice is now supreme, he having won all the rounds against Giraud. At one time it seemed as if the De Gaulle-Giraud struggle for supremacy would rive the Free French from end to end just at the moment when the liberation of France was in sight. Fortunately that danger is now past and Giraud has accepted his defeat philosophically.

A more crucial issue, however, has now cropped up. De Gaulle wants the Allies to accept the Committee of National Liberation as the legitimate Government of France, just as the Soviet Government has recognised the Czechoslovak Government under Benes. The analogy is no doubt pertinent and the Soviet decision has strengthened De Gaulle's hand. But this claim was politely but pointedly denied by Mr. Cordell Hull in his recent famous speech. The U. S. Secretary of State said: 'The President and I are clear as to the need from the outset of French civil administration—and democratic French administration—in France. We are disposed to see the French Committee of National Liberation exercise leadership to establish law and order under the supervision of the Allied Commander-in-Chief. The committee isn't, of course, the Government of France and we can't recognise it as such.'

Good News From S.-E.A.C.

Cordell Hull's reference to President Roosevelt is significant. It follows that Premier Churchill, too, holds the same opinion. And for the time being, De Gaulle will have to be content with his military and civil representatives being attached to the Allied army, whose Commander-in-Chief will have the last word.

Good news came from the South-East Asia Command last week. It seems as if the transfer of his headquarters from New Delhi to Ceylon has proved extremely propitious to Lord Mountbatten. Of course, it is absurd to call the naval attack on Sabang off the tip of Sumatra as the launching of an offensive. That will take some time yet. But that operation as also the attack on Port Blair are a promising though belated start in the right direction. Mountbatten will have to keep up his good work.

Similarly the fighting on the Manipur front showed a change for the better with the roadblocks between Dimapur and Kohima being cleared and the Allied troops at the latter place beginning a systematic clearance of the Japanese from the surrounding hills. There are yet plenty of Japs to be cleared up in the Kohima-Imphal area and monsoon is not far off.

TURKEY AN "ALLY OF ALLIES"

Foreign Minister Clarifies Position: Stoppage Of Chrome Supply To Germany

LONDON, April 21.

Deliveries of chrome from Turkey to Germany and other Axis countries stopped at 7 p.m. (Turkish Time) to night. M. Numan Menemencioglu, the Turkish Foreign Minister, made this statement to the Turkish National Assembly during a speech in which he stressed that alliance with Great Britain forms the basis of Turkey's entire foreign policy, says a message from Reuter's correspondent in Ankara.

The Turkish Foreign Minister declared that it was not as a neutral but as an ally that Turkey had studied notes from Great Britain and the United States on the chrome question.

The Minister reviewed the history of the chrome agreements from 1939 and said that when the British monopoly ended at the close of 1942 it was with the consent of Great Britain that an agreement was signed with Germany to come into force in January 1943.

On the question of increased shipments of goods abroad, M. Menemenciaglu pointed out that Turkey had adopted the principle of "goods for goods". Nothing was exported until its counterpart had crossed the Turkish frontier and customs formalities had been completed.

This explained the apparent increase in exports which were actually in return for deliveries in arrears from abroad.

CONVERSATION WITH SPAIN AND TURKEY

WASHINGTON: Mr. Cordell Hull, the United States Secretary of State said to-day that conversations were going on between the United States and British Governments and Turkey and Spain.

He added that he had nothing to add to press reports from Turkey on the stopping of chrome exports to Germany.

NO PRIOR APPROVAL TO SWEDISH-GERMAN AGREEMENT

LONDON: The Ministry of Economic Warfare on Friday denied a statement that the British and United States Governments gave prior approval to the Swedish-German economic agreement for 1944.

The Ministry agreed that by the terms of the Anglo-American-Swedish agreement negotiated in London last summer the Swedish exports to Axis Europe in 1944 but added "no assent or approval has been given by the British and United States Governments to the agreement signed between Sweden and Germany."

1,400,000 More Men Needed For U. S. Forces

WASHINGTON, April 20: An additional 1,400,000 men will be needed by the American Armed Forces before the end of the year according to a statement issued by the United States Secretary of War Mr. Henry Stimson and the United States Secretary of Navy, Colonel Frank Knox, following the man-power conference today.

The statement said the United States has summoned eleven million men to the Colours.

The American people must adopt some system of National Industrial Service which will provide workers for essential war industries wherever shortages in man-power appear. The conference on man-power was attended by representatives of all major industries including twelve presidents of American railway companies.—Reuter.

Implications Of Atlantic Charter

LONDON, April 19: The Atlantic Charter was referred to in the Commons today when the Liberal member Mr. Maner asked the Foreign Secretary for an assurance that no agreement had been signed between members of the United Nations, which would prevent Axis territory being transferred on the ground of international security to members of the United Nations without the consent of the peoples of the Axis countries concerned.

Mr. Richard Law, Minister of State, replying for the Foreign Secretary, said Government had signed no agreement of the kind indicated with any other member of the United Nations.

Mr. Law replied "No" when asked by Mr. Rhys Davies (Labour) if it was not a fact that the suggestion contained in the question would be a definite violation of the provision of the Atlantic Charter.

Mr. George Strauss (Labour) asked: "Does not the Atlantic Charter specifically say that there shall be no annexation of territories without the consent of the populations concerned. How can Mr. Law reconcile that with the reply he has given."

Mr. Law declared that if Mr. Strauss read the statement by the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary his mind would be clear on the subject.

U. S. LEGATION IN LISBON BECOMES EMBASSY

WASHINGTON: The United States is raising its legation in Lisbon to the rank of Embassy and the Portuguese Government is similarly raising its legation here, the State Department announced to-night.—Reuter.

Latest Nazi Tank

LONDON, April 21: The latest German tank is one of the cruiser type—a 45-ton Panther. It carries an exceptionally long 7.5 milli-metre high-velocity gun.

The British War Office giving details says that the Panther carries a crew of five and has a fair turn of speed. It says that its armour on the sides is only 1 3/4 inches thick, not much for a tank of this size.—Reuter.

Valuables Of Citizens Entombed Under Explosion Debris

Measures To Let Owners To Have Access To Them

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, the Mayor of Bombay made a tour of the affected localities on Saturday. He was accompanied by Sir Shantidas Askuran and Mr. Devji Rattansey.

It is understood that the Mayor held consultation with Sir Shantidas and Mr. Rattansey regarding the question of providing facilities for access to and the recovery of valuable articles that may be entombed under the debris in localities where there are no dangerous structures.

Mr. N. V. Modak, the City Engineer, will shift his office to Gowmukh building, Masjid Bunder Road from Monday. The office of the committee issuing permits will also be housed in the same building.

The city engineer will be in this office from 10 a.m. to noon. During this time, he will consider the cases of persons who wish to recover valuables.

MODES OF RECOVERY.

Inquiries from citizens concern two modes of recovery. One concerns property under debris not abutting on dangerous buildings. The other case concerns buildings in which parts of upper floors are intact but will have to be approached through scaffolding. The city Engineer's office deals with these issues only after the necessary permits are secured. Interested Persons must go to the city Engineer with their architects for a superficial examination before plans are made for the erection of scaffoldings.

Among the valuables that are expected to be found under the debris are gold bars and silver ingots. In one particular place, it is reported, there are known to be eight silver ingots of 28 lbs each. There is evidence of two of these ingots having melted. These ingots may be recovered after the work of clearing the debris commences.

The operational relief headquarter of the Municipality opened two new camps on Saturday, one at Kamatipura to house 50 persons from a building that collapsed in that area, and one at Imamwada.

EVACUATION OF REFUGEES

Evacuation of refugees from the city has begun and so far 50 persons have been sent away. Pressure on the South Eastern line (Poona) on the G.I.P. Railway is being particularly felt at present.

Allotted quota of third class tickets issued everyday is sold out early in the morning and by 10 a.m. notices announcing closure of booking appear near the booking windows. The quota allotted, about a month ago, has not been altered, despite pressure. On an average about 250 tickets for each outgoing train are issued from stations upto Kalyan.

Suburban trains on the G.I.P. Railway continue to be overcrowded. Passholders of this railway do not seem to show any tendency to avail themselves of the facility given to them for travelling on the B.B. and C.I. Railway with a G.I.P. Railway pass.

A look round the fringe of the affected locality, on the ninth day of the fire and explosions in the city, showed more people occupying residential quarters and more shops transacting business.

In one barber's shop, on the border of the locality where smoke can still be seen streaking, customers were seen sitting in a row, awaiting their turn for a hair-cut.

The Police cordon has been further narrowed down.

The work of co-ordinating various relief centres continues. The Women's Relief Committee gave 50 blankets, 50 pairs of 'dhoties', medicine and other articles to the G. T. Hospital on Friday. A similar number of articles were given to J. J. Hospital group, to-day. Arrangements to give 500 blankets to the Municipality are under way. Mrs. Kulsum Sayani, Secretary of the All-India Women's Conference, visited some of the Municipal centres

Citizen's Emergency Relief Committee

The first meeting of the Citizen's Emergency Relief Committee was held on Friday. Mr Nagindas T. Master presiding.

At the outset, the Hon. Sir Shantidas Askuran. Sheriff, informed the members of the steps for immediate relief that were taken and also the arrangements made with the Police authorities in regard to the attending of complaints from the public. Additional members were co-opted on the Committee and an Executive Committee consisting of the Office-bearers of the Committee viz., the President. the Chairman, the Vice-Chairmen. the Jt. Hon. Secretaries and the Hon. Treasurer was appointed with full powers to take necessary steps for giving relief and assistance to the sufferers of the tragedy

The Committee also referred the several communications received by them to the Executive Committee for necessary action. The President informed the meeting that donations so far received by the Central Bank of India for the Fund amounted to Rs. 2,76,207. He also announced that further donations to the Fund would be announced in the newspapers by the Hon. Treasurer. The meeting was then concluded.

Relief Titbits

A public meeting under the auspices of several associations including these of women and students will be held at Khalsa College at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow to express sympathy and appeal for aid for the victims of the recent explosion. Mr. Nagindas Master will preside.

The Relief Centre conducted by the Young Men's Hindu Association for giving relief to the destitutes has been shifted to the Headquarters of the Association at Vithalbhai Patel Road (Girgaum) where all enquiries of the destitutes will be attended. The centre will be open from 7-30 a.m. to 10 a.m. and from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. on all days.

SALESMAN ACQUITTED ON FORGERY CHARGE

Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, acquitted on the 19th instant, Sabaji Trimbak Chitnis, a salesman of May and Baker (India) Ltd., who had been charged by his firm with forging three different bogus orders, on 15th December 1942, 27th April 1942, and 5th June 1943.

POLICE HELP URGED TO PREVENT FORCED MARRIAGE

Sequel To Girl's Refusal To Marry Boy Of Parent's Choice

NEW DELHI, April 21.

A matrimonial deadlock arose when an 18-year old Delhi girl refused to marry the boy of her parent's choice on the eve of the wedding day.

When the bridegroom's party arrived at the bride's house at Jogiwara from Bhatinda last night, they were told of the girl's refusal. They, however, insisted on the marriage and declined to go back without the bride.

The bride's uncle, who is opposed to forcing the girl to marry against her will, has asked a local Magistrate for police help in persuading the bridegroom's party to leave Delhi in peace.—A. P.

BENGAL SALT CO., LTD.

The factory of the Bengal Salt Co., Ltd. was established in 1935 under the guidance of Sir, P. C. Roy and some other prominent men of the province for revival of salt industry in Bengal. Its progress and achievements were all appreciated by high officials of the Governmnet of Bengal and the Central Government who visited the factory. Its introduction of novel method of manufacture of Solar salt in Bengal climate is really commendable. During the present scarcity of import of salt the scheme of the extension of the factory has been undertaken and the capital has been increased. The consent of the Central Government has been obtained for issue of shares worth Rs. 14,02,400 to the public.

Badoglio Forms New Cabinet

Retains Ministry Of Foreign Affairs For Himself

LONDON, April 21.

Marshal Badoglio to-night announced the formation of a new Cabinet representative of six Italian Parties, says Reuter's Special Correspondent at Naples.

The Cabinet includes five Ministers without portfolio. Palmiro Togliatti, the Communist Leader is included in the Cabinet. Marshal Badoglio retains the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Five Ministers without portfolio include Benedetto Croce (Liberal), Count Carol Sforza, a long standing opponent of Fascism and Togliatti, the Communist Leader. The present Ministers for War, Navy and Air retain office The Minister of the Interior is Salvatore Aldisio, a Christian Democrat from Sicily, and Minister for Finance is Quinto Quintieri, a non-party capitalist and banker.—Reuter.

Thirteen More Detenus Released

MADRAS, April 22.

On the recommendation of the Revision Board appointed to review the cases of detenus in the Presidency, the Government have ordered the release of thirteen more detenus unconditionally from the Tanjore Special Jail. More than 100 detenus have been released during the last two months when the total figure of detenus stood at about 450.—A. P.

I FEEL PROUD OF THE SUCCESS OF THIS CONCERN WHICH IS ONE OF MY PET SCHEMES AND THE LEAD OF WHICH I HAD UNDERTAKEN AT THE FAG END OF MY LIFE

Sd/. P. C. ROY.

"Consent of Central Government has been obtained to this issue under Defence of India Rule 94-A. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinion expressed with regard to them".

BLESSINGS OF MAHATMA GANDHI—"Yes! Yes! You have my Ashis."

THE BENGAL SALT CO., LTD.

Registered Office: 6 & 7 Clive Street, Calcutta.

PRESENT ISSUE.....Rs. 14,02,400/-
in 56,096 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 25/- each.

Payable: Rs. 2|8|- with Application, Rs. 2|8|- on Allotment and balance in 4 Calls @ Rs. 5|- each; Admission Fee Re. 1|- with each Application.

DIRECTORS:
ACHARJYA SIR P. C. ROY, CHAIRMAN.
Sj. J. Chaudhuri, Chairman, National Insurance Co., Ltd Editor, Cal. Wkly. Notes.
Sj. N. K. Basu, Advocate, Calcutta High Court.
Sj. Satyananda Bose, Ex-Director B. C. P. W. Secretary, National Council of Education.
Dr. G. C. Bagchi, Vice-President Medical Assn., Benares.
Sj. Tinkari Samanta, Zaminder & Merchant.
Sj. Manujendra Dutt, Ex-officio.

BY DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND
success of the Industry was established.
AGENTS TO THE GOVT. OF BENGAL in two ware-houses at Tamluk and Contai.
APPROVED DEALERS OF CENTRAL GOVT.
C. E. & Salt for industral Purposes.

FINE SALT
Compares favourable with Liverpool Table Salt.

SOLAR SALT
first introduced in Bengal by this Company.

BANKERS:
IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.
BENGAL CENTRAL BANK LTD.

MANAGING AGENTS:
Messrs. DUTT & CHAUDHURI
(Mr. Manujendra Dutt).

FACTORY
Acharjya Roynagar, Contai, Midnapore.

Extension of the Factory (100 Acres), over 500 Acres of Government Land undertaken.

EXTRACTS OF INSPECTION REPORTS

SIR. P. C. ROY:—I am glad to learn that this factory by adoption of many devised plans of working of its own has been able to prove that salt industry in Bengal is a sound economic business proposition.

The furnaces here are built according to Cheshire open pan system and the production is of the same standard and economical.

Solar salt in cemented or asphalt beds or in clay beds are being produced at a minimum cost. I see there is immense possibility of producing large quantity of salt and thereby supplying the need of Bengal and also of starting an auxiliary industry of manufacture of By-products of salt from the mother liquor.

MR. T. AAYYANGAR. Retd. Asst. Commissioner, Salt & Customs, MADRAS:
I visited the Dadanpatra factory of the Bengal Salt Co., managed by Mr. M. Dutt, and found that salt by boiling as is being done in Burma and the Crystal Salt under the solar evaporation system as is being practised in Bombay and Madras, are being practised here. Both the systems are in vogue and the condensing area and the Crystallisers are according to the rules on the subject and the salt produced is quite good and compares favourably with the foreign salt (Table Salt) and the salt of the Madras factories. The system has been well understood and the factory is working well. There are great possibilities and I wish Mr. Dutt and others concerned all success in their attempts.

MR. T. C. GOSWAMI, Now the Finance Minister Govt. of Bengal, (from a letter to Sj. Manujendra Dutt):—
When I was asked to visit your salt factory at Dadanpatra, near Contai, I expected to see only the beginnings of a laudable enterprise. When I actually saw what you had actually done and achieved. I was filled not only with a great hope but with sincere gratitude, for I felt that your work would be the savings of Bengal in an essential department of her economic life.
You have done a great deal in bringing Bengal's salt to Bengalee homes. You have done more: you have, by your unremitting toil, made us realise that we may be able to provide salt in sufficient quantity to the people of our province, if there are other men with equal zeal. Your factory is run on absolutely scientific lines and the combination of the solar process with the mechanical process has admittedly been a success and an example by which others may profit.

P. N. BANERJEE:—While Hon'ble Minister. Revenue and Judicial. Govt. of Bengal:—
This concern produces two varieties of salt. Its utility as a national concern is always great. Its importance in abnormal situation like this in the economy of the province beggars discription. specially when the whole country is badly in need of salt.

B. R. SEN, C I E., I C S., (Director General Food Govt of India), Secy. Rev. Dept. of Bengal:—
I was impressed with the progress that the factory had made since 1940 when I last paid a visit as the Magistrate of the district. The Bengal Salt Co., is one of the pioneer salt factories in this province and its enterprise and initiative in this field has been remarkable. In the production of Karkach salt particularly, the factory has shown what would be done in Bengal under energetic intelligent and resourceful guidance.
Now that this Province is faced with a shortage of salt owing to difficulties created by the international situation ways and means must be explored to expand factories like these to meet the deficit I hope this factory would have every encouragement from the Govt. and the general public in its efforts to expand and consolidate its position.

D. DAS Asstt. Collector C. E. & Salt:—I am glad to learn that they have found their efforts profitable and encouraging. The lay out of the factory appears to be on proper lines.

N. DALY. Esqr., Asst. Collector C. E. & Salt:—It was quite a pleasant surprise to see that the factory was working on a well organised plan. under experienced management. It is certainly the longest factory I have seen in Bengal. and with time it should develop into a very prosperous concern

Application forms for Shares and the Prospectus may be obtained from the Company's Head Office and from the important branches of the Imperial Bank of India and other Bankers. The subscription list will remain open up to 5th May, 1944, until further Notice.

SUMATRA RAID FRONT PAGE NEWS IN U. S. PAPERS

Powerful Allied Fleet's Action Justifies Moving Of S. E. A C. H. Q. To Ceylon

NEW YORK, April 20.

The Allied naval attack on Sumatra displaced even pre-invasion raids on Europe on front pages of American evening papers. The "New York Sun" had the main headline "Allied task force smashes at Sumatra" and 'World Telegram', "Allied fleet rips Sbang". Many American newspapers published extra editions

Northern Sumatra where two important enemy airfields have been attacked by Allied naval aircraft comes within a 1,000-mile range of Ceylon where two of our important naval stations are based, says the Associated Press special correspondent in Colombo.

The importance of the Supreme Commander keeping closest touch with the Commander-in-Chief, Eastern Fleet, was emphasised when S. E. A. C. Headquarters moved to Ceylon and to-day's news of strike against Sumatra underlines this point. Though it has been long known the Allied fleet in Indian Ocean has been considerably strengthened, to-day's communique gives the first official news of the "powerful Allied Fleet'.

People in Ceylon recall the boot is now on the other leg. Two years ago in Easter week a powerful Japanese fleet of battleships, aircraft carriers and cruisers approached Ceylon, attacked Colombo and Trincomalee but suffered heavy losses in aircraft.

To-day the Ceylonese have news that going nearly 1,000 miles eastward the Allies have struck at two of Japan's airbases in Sumatra and come out of it with loss of just one aircraft its pilot saved by an unusual means by a submarine which surfaced and carried out the rescue under fire from shore batteries.—A. P.

Liberal's Sympathy

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At a meeting of the council of the Western India National Liberal Association held on Friday evening, the following resolution was passed:

"The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association extend their deep sympathy to the victims of the recent explosion in the Bombay harbour and the consequent fires in their heavy loss of life and property and urge that both Government and the Public will take all necessary measures to alleviate the widespread distress and misery occasioned."—A. P.

Jamnadas Mehta On Famine

PHILADELPHIA, April 21: The Indian Workers Delegate to the International Labour Office Conference Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, today, (Friday) told Reuter "What really led to the famine in India was the hoarding of stocks by big landlords, Profiteering by dealers who speculate and the inability of the Central Government to control these two forces."

He declared that famine conditions in India had actually produced one million tons more food than in the previous five years.

Mr. Mehta said "At a very late hour Government has awakened to the danger of the situation in the home front."—Reuter.

KARACHI, April 20.—Fines totalling Rs. 17,000 were imposed to-day by a Karachi magistrate on 80 persons, mostly fishermen, of Shahabunder village, near Karachi, for a piratical exploit at Shanhbunder three months ago.—A P

DELETION OF FOUR STANZAS FROM "DESIYA GEETANJALI"

MADRAS, April 20.—The Government have ordered the deletion of four stanzas of "Desiya Geetanjali" found in a Tamil text book prescribed for the public examination of the eighth standard to be held in 1945. Instructions have also been given to the staff of different schools in the Presidency not to teach the portions referred to above—United Press

SEVEN PERSONS ARRESTED

BURDWAN, April 19—Seven persons, including some merchants of the town, were arrested yesterday afternoon for, it is alleged, having assaulted and kept in confinement some Civic Guards on duty The Civic Guards, it is stated, stopped a bullock cart suspecting that its contents were articles of 'black market' transactions. On an alarm being raised by the cartman several persons of the locality were alleged to have come out and belaboured the Civic Guards and kept them confined inside a room under lock and key for some time.—A.P.

-ANEY INTERVIEWS KHARE

MADRAS, April 20: Mr. M. S. Aney left for Nagpur this morning by the Grand Trunk Express. He had an interview with the Hon. N. B. Khare, Member, Viceroy's Executive Council prior to the latter's departure for Renigunta last night.—A P.

CLEVELAND April 22: Lloyd Marshall Cleveland 160 pounds decisively outpointed Jake Lamotta. New York 158 pounds in a ten-round contest held here last night. Lamotta, leading New York middle-weight, had won hi nine previous bouts.

MOUNTBATTEN JUSTIFIES CENSORSHIP

War Correspondents' Stories Not Passed In Interests Of Military Operations

CEYLON, April 22.

Admiral Mountbatten's Headquarters:

Headquarters South-east Asia Command issued the ollowing statement today:

Five accredited war correspondents protested to their newspapers against the censorship on certain stories they have written recently on operations on the Burma front.

"The stories in question were referred by censors to officers of higher rank, who decided that they contained information which it was undesirable that the enemy should know at this time of confused and bitter fighting, and that, therefore, they would not be passed. When the battle is decided fuller facts can be made known. Meantime it is felt that the success of these operations might be jeopardised by publication of these reports at this moment.

"The disappointment caused to the correspondents is regretted, but the successful prosecution of the war must be the paramount consideration."

The offending passages have now been deleted and thee rest of the material has been passed for publication.

Since the South-east Asia Command was formed, six months ago, the stories war correspondents have written have been conveyed to headquarters by motor couriers and aircraft whenever possible With the moving of S.E.A.C. Headquarters to Ceylon, last week, the command has now taken over the responsibility for censorship of stories and censorship units have been established at Command Headquarters and at the fourteenth Army Headquarters. Two highspeed wireless transmitters are at present being installed in Ceylon and at the Fourteenth Army Headquarters. They will be exclusively for the use of the Press and will carry messages direct and without delay to the United Kingdom. The only censorship imposed is that dictated by the needs of military activity."—

"S. E. A. C." And War Minister's Responsibility

LONDON, April 21: Future questions in the Commons about Indian censorship will probably be answered by the War Minister Sir James Grigg, Reuter's lobby correspondent understands.

When the Secretary of State for India, Mr Leopold Amery, answered questions on Thursday on the subject' it was not definitely established where responsibility for the hold up of correspondents messages lay. As a result of further inquiries, it is now stated that the matter is an entirely operational one concerned only with the South-East Asia Command and has nothing to do with the internal arrangements under the control of the Government of India or Gen. Auchinleck. The responsibility to Parliament therefore, becomes a matter for the War Mrnister.

Post-War Policy Of I. L. O.

Labour And Employers At Loggerheads

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.

The International Labour Conference was formally declared open today by Carter Goodrich, Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.—

India And Yugoslavia Repudiate Their 'Workers' Delegates'

PHILADELPHIA, April 21: The Chairman of the Governing Body of International Labour Office, Mr. Carter Godrich revealed today (Friday) at the Internaational Labour Conference here that an objection has been raised by the All-India Trade Union Congress, concerning the nomination of the Workers' Delegate of India to the Conference and by the Yugoslav Seaman's Union of London, concerning the nomination of the workers' delegate of Yugoslavia. These objections will be discussed by the Credentials Committee tomorrow.—

PHILADELPHIA, April 21: Lombaro Toledano, President of the Labour Federation, to-day challenged the right of the Argentine Delegation for the present I. L. O. Conference.

Toledano told reporters that he had put forward a motion in a closed session of the Workers' Committee that the Argentine representative should not be recognised because he came from a "Fascist country". This was seconded. he said, by all Latin American representatives. apart from the Argentinian

It is understood that the motion will be brought before the entire conference.—

The British Delegation to the International Labour Office Conference is understood to be pressing the Committee of the Conference for a full and public debate on one of the most controversial subjects to be raised—future scope and powers of the International Labour Office in relation to International Economic policies after the war and to other international agencies

Sir John Forbes Watson, British Employers' delegate said at a meeting of the Committee that reports circulated by the Secretariat which seem to favour considerable expansion in the scope of the International Labour Office's activities only represent the Secretariat's views. Opinion of the Conference as a whole, he added should be obtained before such reports are sent to the Committee.

It is understood that workers' delegates tend to favour the I.L.O. policy of expansion to become a world economic Congress. Government delegates tend to oppose this. Supporters of the expansion argue that it is not possible to advise legislation for improving conditions of workers and living standards if the I.L.O is unable to do anything about general control of world economic conditions which produce depressions and other evils. The opponents point out that there would be no limit to the scope of the I.L.O.'s activities if it embraced general economic policies and agreements between nations—Reuter.

PATNA, April 20: At a general meeting of the Bihar Journalists' Association held to-day at the office of the "Hindustan Standard", a decision to hold the first Bihar Journalists' Conference in the last week of May was made.—United Press.

Roosevelt Honours Greatest Saboteur In History

Leeds Engineer Who Destroyed Burmese Oil Wells Gets Legion Of Merit

LONDON, April 21

An engineer from Leeds who has been called "the greatest saboteur in history" has been awarded the legion of merit (officer) by President Roosevlt, it is announced in the London Gazette on Friday. He is second local Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Leslie Forster.

Forster was given the task of destroying Burmese oilwells and equipment worth 25 million sterling when the Japanese invaded Burma and his scorched earth methods have been studied by the Russians.—Reuter.

Three More Destitutes Die In Hospital

CALCUTTA, April 22.

Three sick destitutes died in Calcutta hospitals yesterday and there were 16 new admissions. During the day 15 destitutes were discharged from one hospital.—A P.

'Iqbal Day' In Madras

MADRAS, April 22.

The Iqbal Day' was celebrated by the Muslims of Madras at the big mosque last night when select poems from Iqbal's compositions were recited. Dr. Syed Niamatullah, Mayor of Madras, who presided over the celebrations distributed cups and other prizes to winners in the essay competition held under the auspices of the Iqbal Celebration Committee.—A. P.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS FOR INDIA

Provincial Representative Meet For Discussion

The Provincial Government's Representatives learn are attending a conference at New Delhi on April 29, in connection with the manufacture of chemical fertilizers in this country Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar Supply Member is expected to preside. It may be recalled that in reply to a question in Assembly in March last the Supply Member stated that it was the intention of the Government to provide 3,50,000 tons of ammonium sulphate or equivalent quantity of nitrogenous fertilizers per annum as early as practicable The Government have arranged to import through commercial channels about 42,000 tons of ammonium sulphate from North America and United Kingdom during 1944. A question was also considered by the Conference of the Government representatives and industrialists which 'inter alia' recommended that corporation on lines of Reserve Bank be set up Government finding 51 per cent of share capital and guaranteeing minimum dividend and fixing maximum rate of dividents in order to develop the manufacture of chemical fertilizers. Plants for production 3,50,000 tons ammonium sulphate should be set up so as to work in about in two years time Existing resources for production of ammonium sulphate are only between 30 and 40 thousand tons and the country needs 10 times that amount. It is best to concentrate. On ammonium sulphate though possibilities of using ammonium chloride should be explored Transport facilities should be given to industrialist for sending qualified persons abroad and obtaining expert advise from abroad These recommendations of the Conference will be it is expected, further discussed by Provincial the representatives of the Conference on April 29.

U. S. Bombers Hit Jap Bases In Carolines

Attack Wake Island & Enemy Targets In Ponape

WASHINGTON, April 21.

Wake island and three Japanese bases in the Carolines were attacked by United States bombers on April 19, states a communique from the Pacific Commander in Chief. Admiral Nimitz, to-night.

Only weak anti-aircraft fire was encountered by Mitchell bombers which raided targets on Ponape island on the same day. Fifty tons of bombs were dropped on Japanese positions in the Marshalls and other attacks were made on Pakin and Ujeland islands

To-day's communique from Allied Headquarters in South-West Pacific says:

North-Eastern Sector—New Ireland: Our Solomons air patrols bombed Kavieng at night.

New Britain—Rabaul: our Solomons light bombers hit Lakunai aerodrome and Matupi island supply areas with 45 tons of explosives.

Open Bay: Our light naval craft at night shelled buildings at Ulamona.

North-West Sector—Dutch New Guinea: Our heavy units bombed aerodromes on Noemfoor island.

JAP VESSEL SUNK

NEW GUINEA—VANIMO: Our medium bombers dropped 45 tons of bombs and strafed enemy shore installations from a low level destroying many buildings and starting fires. Our air patrols sank a 1,000 ton enemy cargo vessel west of Hollandia.

HANSA—MADANG: Our attack planes from a low altitude struck at enemy supply and Bivouac areas.

BOUGAIN VILLE: Our air patrols strafed personnel at Buka, bombed Aitara and Mosiga and harassed targets at Onolei by night.

CAROLINE ISLANDS—NOMOI: Heavy units from the Solomons dropped 40 tons of bombs on Satawan aerodrome at midday damaging the runway and starting fires.

WOLEAI: Our heavy units struck at the aerodrome, runway, dispersal and supply areas".—Reuter.

LONDON BUS STRIKE

LONDON, April 21.

Some of the London bus strikers—whose total number today was 2,230—have stated they are willing to work for nothing if necessary to prove to the public the genuineness or their grievances.

Meanwhile, bus passengers are showing their gratitude to the soldier conductors by giving them six-pences and shillings for the shortest journeys and most of the army conductors completed 'operations' yesterday with six and seven sterling in their pockets.

An official of the Transport and General Workers' Union stated that the bus strikers' complaint is that the cutting out of buses at certain periods of the day has increased 'spread over' duties resulting in 'peak' periods throughout most of the day.—Reuter.

RESTRICTIONS' ON CONGRESSMEN IN TRAVANCORE

The Chief Secretary to Government, Travancore, writes:— "Comment has been made in the Press that Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, the Dewan of Travancore, has imposed restrictions on Congressmen contesting the forthcoming election to the Legislature. It is stated that "in Travancore a person who has undergone imprisonment for more than six months shall not be eligible for election for five years" and that the Dewan insists that this "monstrous absurdity" could be set aside only if the candidates for election express regret and ask for pardon. The writer, however, seems to forget that this is no rule peculiar to Travancore. The same rule appears in all similar enactments in British India and elsewhere. In fact this rule is a reproduction of the provisions in the British Indian Electoral Rules."

Plea For Control Of Imported Goods

From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, April 21

The Government of India is planning to control imports of consumers goods in order to bring down prices.

It is explained that although large quantities of consumers' goods are being imported, such imports have not had the desired effect on prices as imported goods disappear in hoards for being sold in black market.

According to reports, Government of India would import goods on their own account, or take control of imported goods as soon as they reach ports in order to maintain check on them and on importers and dealers.

ENCOURAGING FEMALE EDUCATION

PATIALA, April 21 With a view to encourage female education in the State His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala has ordered that henceforth no fee shall be charged in any State girls schools including high classes in the State girls college.—A P

U. S. CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON April 21: The latest announced casualties of the U. S. armed force from the outbreak of the war total 189.309 the Office of War Information reported to-day. DEAD: 43.808; WOUNDED 70.948; MISSING: 41.330 and PRISONERS OF WAR: 33,223.—Reuter.

CITY AND SUBURBS

Today

Hindu: Vaishakh Shud 1, 2000
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 28, 1363
Parsi: Avan 22, 1313
Sunrise: 7-17 a.m., Sunset: 7-56 p.m.
Hightide:—, 12-29; Lowtide: 5-58, 18-24.

Today's Engagement

CHARITY CINEMA SHOW: 'Ankh Michowli' in aid of the Kasturba Bal Mandir today (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at Royal Opera House.

BOMBAY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION: 189th birthday of Hahnemann, the Founder of Homoeopathy today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

INDIAN CONCERT: At King's Circle, Matunga today (Sunday) from 6-30 to 8-30 p.m. (S T) by Mr. K. L. Phatak.

BAND MUSIC: At Parsi Colony, Dadar, today (Sunday) from 6-45 to 8-45 p.m. (S T) by the Ex-Service Town Band.

RAMAKRISHNA-VIVEKANANDA CENTRE: M. R. Gopalachar M.A., will conduct the weekly class on 'Bhagwat Geeta' at 10 a.m. today (Sunday) at the Centre premises, 64, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, B.B and C.I Rly.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA: The musical performance of Mr. Thiyagarajan and Party fixed for today (Sunday) has been cancelled due to recent events in Bombay. The performance will be held on Wednesday the 26th instant at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the S.I.E.S. School hall.

TEXTILE COMMISSIONER'S TOUR: Mr. M K Vellodi, the Textile Commissioner, is leaving Bombay on Tour on April 25 He will first visit Bangalore and leave that place for Madras on 28th. He will stay in Madras for a couple of days before proceeding further.

CITY RATIONING OFFICES OPEN TODAY: All Ward Rationing Offices in Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District will be open today (Sunday) from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. to issue ration permits to those rendered homeless in the recent explosion and to relief organisations

COAL AND COKE CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATION: An informal meeting of members of the Association will be held today (Sunday) at Messrs. Rowe Industries, Ltd. Premises, 505, Arthur Road, Tardeo, Tram Terminus; at 11 a.m. (S T) to consider and discuss about the difficulties of coal and coke.

DADAR VIDYA-MANDIR. Demonstration of Physical Culture and Drill by the Students today (Sunday) at 6 p.m. in the Compound of Shri Samartha Vyayan Mandir, Gokhale Road, North, Dadar. Sheth Jayantilal Tribhuvandas will preside.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION: A meeting of the Executive Committee today (Sunday) at 6 p.m. in the Union Office.

RECEPTION TO KAMALADEVI: The Bombay Keraleeya Samaj will accord a public reception to Mrs. Kamaladevi, President of the All-India Women's Conference, at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S T) Mrs. Kamaladevi will also inaugurate the Mahila Sangh of the Samaj on the occasion.

Remarkable Morale Of Assam And Bengal People

LAHORE, April 21.

"The morale of the people in Assam and Eastern Bengal is remarkably high. Every one went about his work without any perceptible sign, of panic of any kind", said the Nawab of Mamdot on his return from a tour of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The Nawab added that the Muslim League Civil Defence Committees were doing excellent work in promoting cooperation among the people particularly in Eastern Bengal.—A P.

Bihar Congressmen To Meet

PATNA, April 18: A move is reported to be afoot to hold a meeting of Congress leaders and workers released from jail to consider the present political and food situation in the country and the province.

It is learnt that several Congressmen have conveyed to Mr. Shrikrishna Sinha, ex-Prime Minister, who is at present convalascing, the growing need for holding such a conference.

Responsible circles, however, seem to be sceptical about the utility of holding such a conference specially when it is felt that Mahatma Gandhi and Congress Working Committee are alone competent to give a lead to the country.—"Searchlight".

Mudie Holds Press Conference

PATNA, April 18: For the first time in the annual of Bihar journalism the head of the province, His Excellency Mr. R. F. Mudie met to-day the local journalists at a press conference, held at the Government House. The topics of discussions were varied including the release of security prisoners, post-war reconstruction plans, damage done to the rabi crops by the recent rains, enhancement of cess, rationing, procuration of rice, etc.

Mr. P. N. Mitra, President, Bihar Journalists' Association thanked the Governor on behalf of the journalists present for having given them an opportunity of having a personal contact with the head of the administration of the province. This marked a new phase in the development of the relations between the press and the Government and goodwill thus created would lead to a closer understanding.

His Excellency thanked the journalists present for attending the Press Conference and expressed the hope that Sir Thomas Rutherford would keep up the contact with the press.—"Patna Times."

THE LATE MR. A. C. GONSALVES

The death occurred at Mangalore on the 16th inst. of Mr A. C. Gonsalves, Ex-President of the Mangalore Taluka Board and Vice-President of the District Board, S. Kanara.

BOMBAY'S RECENT TRAGEDY

To-day's Public Meeting

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Women's Relief Committees, the Bombay Students' Union (Kennedy Bridge), Social Workers' Society, Parsee Freedom Group, Nationalist Christwian Party, Indian Christian Association, Shree Guru Singh Sabha, Frere Road, Shree Guru Singh Sabha, Sewree, Shree Guru Singh Sabha, Matunga, Shree Guru Singh Sabha, Bandra, Shree Guru Singh Sabha, Kurla, Majlis Itehad-I-Taraqqui, Azad Muslim Party, Red Shirt Volunteers (Muslim), Fort Charka Sangh, Megwal Sewa Mandal, Megwal Yuvak Dal, Prabhadevi Harijan Dal, Megwal Prem Bhuvak Dal, Harijan Hitavardhak Mandal and others, a mass public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. on the open grounds of Khalsa College, Matunga, to express sympathy and appeal for aid for the victims of explosion in the city. Mr. Nagindas T. Master, the Mayor of Bombay, will preside over the meeting and Lady Rama Rao, Lady Manekbai Premchand, Miss Perin Nariman, Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, B. F. Bharucha, Meher Nanavaty, John S. S. Maielu, Sardadr Darbara Singh, Gyani Bahadur Singh, Adam Adil, Latif Jaffri, Prabhakar Kunte, S. G. Songaonkar, N. Dossabhai, Mr. Rashid A. Baig and others will, address the meeting. Loud speakers will be installed.

Those organisations wanting to join the meeting may please communicate to the organisers at the Khalsa College or at Telephone No. 60534, by 12 noon today.

Appeal To Punjabees

The Sikhs, under the auspices of the Shree Guru Singh Sabha, Bombay are performing, at the Khalsa College, Matunga, "Akhand Path" (continuous reading of the Holy Guru Granth) 4 p.m. Friday to 4 p.m. Sunday for the peace of the souls of those departed and as thanksgiving for survivors of the recent catastrophic explosion and fire in Bombay. All are cordially invited to attend.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Women's Relief Committee, Bombay Students' Union (Kennedy Bridge), Social Workers' Society, Parsee Freedom Group, Red Shirt Organisation (Muslim), Axad Muslim Group, Shree Guru Singh Sabha, Frere Road, Shree Guru Singh Sabha, Sewree, Shree Guru Singh Sabha, Matunga, Shree Guru Sabht Kurla, Shree Guru Singh Sabha, Bandra, Nationalist Christan Party, Indian Christian Association Megwal Sewa Mandal, Megwal Yuvak Mandal, Prabhadevi Harijan Dal, Megwal Prem Bhuvak Mandal, Harijan Hitawardhak Mandal, Fort Charka Sangh, a mass puolic meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m., at the Kalsa College, Matunga, to express sympathy and appeal for aid for victims of the recent explosion in the City. Mr. Nagindas T Master, will preside

Those organisations willing to join the meeting, may please communicate to the organisers of the meeting at the Kalsa College, Matunga, or telephone at: No. 60534.

In an urgent meeting of the Girgaum District Hindu Sabht, held on Friday evening, at the office of the Sabha, under the Presidentship of Mr. L. G. Thatte resolution was passed unanimously condemning the policy of suppression in putting a ban on the publication of "The Bombay Sentinel" and in disallowing Mr. L. G. Thatte, the Working President of the Sabha to put a resolution of compensation the Sheriff's meeting held on Monday, and demanding an inquiry of the above incident through an impartial committee."

Compilation Of Casualties

The Director of Information requires further help in the compilation of casualties and of a people rendered homeless in last week's Bombay fire.

He appeals to firms, public bodies and others, who have details of casualties among their employees, to send them immediately to the Directorate, J. J. School of Art Building, Hornby Road Bombay. Private persons sheltering refugees are also asked to communicate particulars to him. In all cases possible the age, race and caste, occupation and former address should be mentioned.

Indore Cloth Merchants To Donate Rs. 11,000

INDORE, April 21: The cloth merchants of Indore have decided to send on behalf of the Indore Cloth Merchants' Association a sum of Rs. 11,000 for relief of sufferers in the recent Bombay fire.

The amount will be sent to the Sheriff of Bombay's Emergency Relief Fund.—A P

OUR C. P. LETTER

C. P. TO SUPPLY 42 WAGONLOADS OF RICE

Alleged Poisoning Of Singing Girls

(From Our Own Correspondent)

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

The Central Provinces Government have agreed to supply from Raipur District 42 wagons of rice (One full trainload) for continuous five days with effect from 20th April. After five days 20 wagons would be supplied to Bombay till the 30th April

This works out to 52, 500 bags for the first five days and 25,000 bags for the next five days.

MILITARY LORRY TAKES TOLL—One police constable was killed, and another seriously injured as a result of an accident on the Ajni Jail Road It is stated that two constables were going on a bycycle from Sita Buldi in the direction of the Central Jail A military station van coming from behind tried to overtake another car going in front and in the attempt knocked down the cyclists. They were removed to hospital where one succumbed to the injuries and the other is lying in a precarious condition. It will be recalled that some months ago Dr. Kokardekar, Director of Physical Culture, Nagpur University met a similar fate due to an accident of the military van, on the same road.

CURRENCY NOTES DISAPPEAR—Anotner sensational news comes from Raipur about the trick being played at the Imperial Bank. It is reported that one Forest Officer who had gone to the Imperial Bank for cashing a cheque of Rs. 4,000 was stupified to find that the bundle of currency notes of Rs. 3,600 which he had received at the counter and moved a bit for taking change of Rs. 400 had disappeared. Vigorous searches proved of no avail. It will be recalled that similar incident had happened at the Imperial Bank, Jubulpore sometime ago. Another trick was also played at the Itwari Post Office last week where an insured cover of Rs 1,000 was removed.

DISASTROUS FIRE—A disastrous fire broke out at the Yerla Orange Market about 30 miles from Nagpur. The whole orange market was gutted and huge quantity of oranges was destroyed The loss is estimated at over a lakh of rupees.

ALLEGED POISONING—An unknown man who it is reported was eligantly dressed approached two local singing girls and took them to Amraoti for a singing party. It is alleged that at Amraoti the 'tubbulchi' and 'sarangi' players were treated to a feast. The singing girls did not dine because it was a Saturday and instead took milk. It is alleged that the food was poisoned. Two persons immediately died due to food-poison and three are lying in a precarious condition at the Amraoti Hospital The singing girls who took milk also became unconscious. It is further alleged that the man who had arranged for the singing party decamped with the ornaments the girls wearing at the time. Immediate police investigation proved successful and the man was caught with the ornaments. It is reported that the ornaments for which the hynious crime was committed was of rolled gold.

CITY MARKETS

Bombay, April 22.

COTTON: The Cotton Market ruled easy with irregular fluctuations. Feeling on the market remains mixed in view of the half hearted measures on the part of Government to solve the present cotton crises. Jarilla May opened around Rs. 423-8 as against the last close of Rs. 424. Prices after hovering around that level eased off to Rs 422 but again recovered to Rs. 424. The market fluctuated narrowly around this level closing quotations:—

I C C May Rs. 423-4, I C C July Rs. 437-4, I C C September Rs. 445-8.

GOLD & SILVER: Yesterday prices on the London Bullion Exchange remained unchanged. Spot as well as Forward Silver was quoting at 23-1/2d. Gold was pegged at 168-8-0 The local market ruled strong to-day and especially Silver prices firmed up further on shortage of contracts. Silver for delivery after opening at Rs. 137-8 advanced to Rs. 138-8 but later was quoting at Rs. 138-4 while Gold after moving upto Rs. 75-14 reacted to Rs. 75-6. Spot Silver was quoted at Rs. 141. The general feeling in the market remains bullish. Silver for delivery again advanced to Rs. 138-8 and ready to Rs. 141-4. Gold moved up to Rs. 75-12.

SHARES: The Share Market remained closed to-day. 3-1/2 per cent Government Paper was reported at Rs. 97-12-6.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 21.

Increased May liquidation was accompanied by switching to distants prior to the first notice day on Tuesday with offerings readily absorbed by mill price-fixing against Government textile awards. Private advices continue to emphasize unfavourable conditions for planting with the season more than 3 weeks late in some areas. The market closed steady.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 21.

May 21.08, July 20.63, October 19.92, Middling Spot 21.61.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, April 21.

May 21.22, July 20.78 October 19.93, Middling Spot 20.73.

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL

New York, April 21.

May 21.66 July 20.62, October 19.92.

LONDON SILVER

London, April 21.

Spot 23-1/2, Forward 23-1/2.

LONDON GOLD

London, April 21.

London Gold Find per oz £8-8-0.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 21.

T. T. London On:—

New York sellers 4.02-1/2, buyers 4.03-1/2, Madrid official 44.00, Montreal sellers 4.43, buyers 4.47, Zurich sellers 17.3, buyers 17.4, Stockholm sellers 16.85, buyers 16.95.

LONDON WHEAT

London, April 21.

Wheat Rozario (new crop) 38 4-1/2 May-June quoted, Wheat Australian (bulk) 36 April-May quoted, Wheat Australian (bagged) 39 April-May quoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 21.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £70-1/4, Consols 2-1/2 per cent £79-1/8, Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent 1961 £104-1/4, War Loan 3-1/2 per cent £104-5/16, Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £112-1/2, Victory Bonds 4 per cent £112-3/16, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China £9-1/8, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) £73-1/2, National Bank of India £36-1/4.

Marathi Stage Centenary

Fine Performance During Last Week

By "Chronicle" Representative.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The spacious open-air amphitheatre near Charni Road station, accommodating about 5,000 people is a sight to see every night since last Saturday.

It is a marvel of organisation in more senses than one. Both the cultured audience which is no less than 3,000 any night and those who are in charge of running the show are cooperating wonderfully well.

FINE AMPHITHEATRE

The plan of this theatre was made by Mr. Kulkarni, architect and engineer and he deserves to be congratulated on this open air idea as well as the execution of seating, lighting and audition arrangements.

In such a beautiful atmosphere the Marathi stage Centenary celebration began on Saturday last with a message to the gathering of 5,000 from Mr. K. P. Khadilkar and welcome by Mr. P. K. Atre. Balagandharva's judicious address was very well delivered and received equally well.

On Sunday was staged 'Udyanche Sansar' a play by Mr. Atre. on Monday there was a discussion on measures to be taken to improve the Marathi stage and a resolution moved by Mr. Anant Kanekar, seconded by Mr. B. V. Varerkar and further supported by Mr. P. R. Lele and Mr. P. K. Atre which demanded a theatre in Bombay, exclusively for performing plays.

On Tuesday was staged 'Sattache Gulam' by Mr. Varerkar by the Radio Stars and Lilitkala Mandali. Mr. Bhalchandra Pendharkar, Nandu Khote and others did their parts very well.

SUCCESS OF SHARADA

On Wednesday was staged 'Sharada' the play written fifty years ago by Deval on the theme unequal marriages. This performance was superbly acted and the expectations of the audience about 5,000 strong were more than fulfilled.

Mr. Chintopant Divekar, the veteran player of the role of the rich old husband, played the character to the satisfaction of everybody. This old actor is to be presented with a purse of Rs. 10,001, *a beginning of which was made on the same day with Rs.* 100 *by Mr. Walchand Hirachand and Rs.* 10 *by Mr. Varerkar.*

Vasanti played Sharada and distinguished herself beyond the expectation of everybody. She sang well and acted better in the pathetic as well as serious scenes. Balgandharva acted her mother. Londhe acted Kodanda with his catchy, melodious, stentorian voice, both musical and speaking. Vaishampayan, Ranade, Walavalkar and everybody else did their best.

'Vedyancha Bazar' by Gadkari in which several Marathi writers played the various roles was staged on Thursday and some other scenes also.

WOMEN'S PERFORMANCES

Friday was reserved for a variety programme by women. There were many fine items by several clubs of Bombay's women in Dadar and Girgaon. The playlet "Maji Gunanchi Poi" by Mrs. Krishna Mote in which she herself played the role of an orthodox, aristocratic woman very competently. This playlet brought to public notice the acting talents of many a good family girl.

'Saubhadra' is to be staged tonight in which Balgandharva, Hirabai Barodekar, Londhe, Master Krishnarao, Kamalabai Badodekar and Mrs. Vimala Patwardhan will act. To-morrow they are staging Khadilkar's "Bhaubandki".

"SAUDAGAR" AT MINERVA

Minerva's "Pattharonka' Soudagar' was released yesterday at Minerva to packed audiences. It depicts the life of a romantic prince who had made the cause of the poor his own. For the fulfilment of his cherished purpose he even abandoned his Kingdom.

The screenplay of this story is by Pandit Sudarshan and the direction by Shorrey Doulatalvi. Al Nazir, P. Banerji, Sankatha Prasad, K. N. Singh, Abubakar, Meena and Sheela are there in the cast. The picture, therefore, has become a film of mirth, music and melodrama.

Governor Attends Special Show Of 'Flemish Farm'

At the invitation of M. Marcel Goosse, Consul-General for Belgium and Madame Goosse, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Colville attended on Friday evening a special performance at the New Empire of the British film "Flemish Farm".

The film depicts with sincerity the courage and devotion of Belgians to an ideal. Besides the film news reels about the Belgian war effort were shown.

Among the guests present were members of the armed services, consular officials and prominent citizens of Bombay.

All-India Weather

POONA, April 22: The following is the weather-chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 8 hours on 18/4/44

Allahabad 101 73 0; BOMBAY 78 70 0 Calcutta 95 78 0; Cawnpore 100 73 0; Cuttack 10 76 T; Darjeeling 62 46 T; Delhi 100 66 0; Dehra Dun 90 61 0; Jacobabad 104 76 0; Karachi 83 74 0; Lahore 98 67 0; Lucknow 102 73 0; Madras 90 75 0; Nagpur 104 74 0; Patna 97 76 0; Peshawar 90 62 0 Shillong 71 52 0.1; Simla 69 55 0.—A. P.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1|8|-

To be paid in advance.

SOCIAL

For Matrimony, Friendship, Trade other 441 hobbies, consult International Introduction Bureau, Aligarh. (4038)

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—an experienced manufacturing Chemist on decent remuneration to manufacture Textile Bleaching, Dyeing Auxiliaries to Box No. 4604, "Bombay Chronicle."

Vacancies exist with large European Concern in Bombay for capable Pipe Fitters, Mechanic-Fitters and Electricians. Latter should be fully conversant with automatic systems and modern equipment. Only men having at least ten years' practical experience should apply sharp with full particulars. Good wages and prospects. Apply Box No. 8473, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Experienced Weaving Master, Weaving Assistants, Spinning Master, Spinning Assistants, Engineers, Calender and Finishing Master for a big Cloth Mill. Apply sharp with Testimonials to Box No. 8558A, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited from really efficient and well connected gentlemen for Chief Agency in Bombay Presidency being Headquarter in Bombay Town on lucrative terms, for particulars please apply to Messrs. Napier Insurance Co., Ltd., 3, Commercial Buildings, Clive Street, Calcutta. (4660)

Wanted—Electrical Mechanical Engineer, who can design and manufacture electrical goods like fans, motors, generators etc. He must have good experience of mechanical workshop and must be able to control labour. Salary no question for a really experienced hand. Apply No. 4661, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Fitter-Foreman for Comber Department of a large Cotton Mills in Northern India. Must have full experience of Nasbith type of combers and be capable of making working adjustments. Apply stating experience to Box No. 8561, "Bombay Chronicle."

FLAT WANTED

Flat for a month or so; Marine Drive or nearabout preferred. Rent up to Rs. 500|- p.m. Phone 31560, Residence, or 20079 office. (4685)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Get Foreign Degrees Medical, Engineering, B. A., M. A.. etc. Fee nominal Bazmeatibba. Delhi (3720)

U. P. Engineering Institute, Thakurganj, Lucknow. Applications invited from I. Sc. (Maths. Phys. Chem.) candidates and Overseers of recognised Eng. Schools for Courses: A.M.I.E., A.M.I.C.E. A.M.I. Struct E., A.M.I. Mech. E., and A.M.I.E.E. Examinations Recognised by Govt. of India—Session July 1944. Competent Staff. Hostel arrangements. Scholarships. Free Prospectus from Director. (8536)

M.D.H.Sc. by correspondence:— Doctor N. H. Chhatbar, Asia Mission. P. O. Mahuva (Kathiawar). 4681

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Earn Rs. Six Daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation Book at Rs. 4. Fulgalliwalla, Ahmed Buldg., Golpitha. Bombay. (4693)

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted in sound working condition Tractors of any make of not less than 40 H.P., harvester thresher, Seed drills Disc or mould board ploughs and any other inter-cultural implements for a big farm. Apply immediately stating terms and full particulars along with number of articles available care Box No. 8353, "Bombay Chronicle."

HAPPY Releases
For your HAPPY
HOLIDAY

DULHAN

3RD WEEK

KAMAL

Daily: 4, 7 & 10
Today Matinee at 1-30

VISHVAS

7TH WEEK

CAPITOL
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 .. ..
Sat., Sun. Matinee at 1 p.m.

MAJESTIC

DAILY: 4, 7, 10 p. m.

'ROYAL' JEWEL No. 19

Directed by KARDAR

"NAI DUNIYA"

NEW WORLD

Portrayed by
SHOBHANA SAMARTH, JAYRAJ, AZURIE, MAZHARKHAN, WASTI, JEEVAN

Romance of a novel type!

100% Entertainment!

For Star Performances

BY A STAR-CAST SEE

SUNRISE PICTURES'
MIGHTY MYTHOLOGICAL

MAHASATI

ANASUYA

Starring: DURGA KHOTE, SHOBHANA SAMARTH, SHAHU MODAK, GOPE, ASHALATA

4TH WEEK OF CROWDS
Daily: 4, 7, 10. Sat., Sun. 1 p.m.

KRISHNA (DUBASH THEATRE).

11th Week

RANJIT'S

SHANKAR-PARVATI

SADHONA BOSE, AROON

Director: C. A. DOSHI

AJIT Release

OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p. m.

Sat., Sun. Matinee 1-30

Advance Booking:

9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30 p.m.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

Wanted to purchase four Oil Expellers of standard or other available size complete with all accessories and fittings. Detail tenders with specifications should reach latest by end of April 1944. Box No. 4668, "Bombay Chronicle."

632. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale. A. C. D. C. Table and Ceiling Fans manufactured by The National Electrical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Patiala. 4576

651 MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Earn thousands in spare time by selling Indian views to soldiers. Six annas for samples. Harshaco, opposite Carlton Hotel, Karachi. 4619

STORM OVER MUNSHIGANJ

MUNSHIGANJ, (Dacca) April 21: A storm of great intensity passed over the town of Munshiganj and surrounding villages on the 17th evening. It caused some damages to houses and mango crops.—A. P.

NINE SIC DESTITUTES DIE

CALCUTTA, April 21: Nine sick destitutes died yesterday in Calcutta hospitals.

MINERVA'S
Love-Parade of

MIRTH, MUSIC & MELODRAMA

PATTHARON-KA SAUDAGAR

Direction:
SHORREY DAULTALVI

Cast: MEENA, SHEELA, AL NASIR, P. BANERJI

MINERVA

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p. m.
Sat., Sun. Hol. 1 p. m.
Advance Booking for higher seats: 10 to 12 p. m.

9th Week

NAVIN'S

DOST

NURJEHAN & MOTILAL

Director: SHAUKAT HUSSAIN

IMPERIAL

Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

Sunday Matinee 1-30 p.m.

Advance Booking:

10 a. m. to 12 Noon.

AN R.C. TALWAR PRODUCTION

2nd WEEK at

NEW WEST END

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p. m.

Sat., Sun. Mat. 1 p. m.

Advance Booking Daily:
10 to 12 & 3 to 6 p. m.

NEXT CHANGE AT

CAPITOL

★

PRAKASH'S
NEWEST SOCIAL

Starring:

PREM ADIB
RATNAMALA, JEEVAN,
RANJANA. SHAH NAWAZ

Direction: SHANTIKUMAR

Music: PANNA LAL GHOSH

An "EVERGREEN" Release

Russia Offers Peace Terms To Rumania?

WASHINGTON: Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, declared at his Press Conference to-day that if Rumanians were wise they would get out of the partnership with Germany at the earliest possible moment.

He was replying to a questioni concerning reports that Rumania had been offered favourable peace terms by Russia. He had no comment to make on this particular report, he added.

FUND TO PROMOTE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CO-OPERATION

LONDON, April 21.

The British and United States Governments publish a joint statement by experts on establishing an international monetary fund of between eight and ten billion dollars (between 2,000 and 2,500 million sterling) to promote international monetary co-operation and to help eliminate restrictions on foreign exchange and on trade.

The former idea of a new international unit, for example, bancor or unitas is now dropped. Any member country would be allowed to change its currency parity by a maximum of ten per cent of the initial value.

The fund is not intended to deal with special problems of early post-war years.

The publication of the plan in no way commits the Governments concerned at this stage. Member countries would subscribe in gold and in their local funds quotas aggregating about eight million dollars if all united and associated nations subscribed corresponding to about ten million dollars for the whole world.

Each country's obligatory gold subscription would be 25 per cent of its quota or ten per cent of its holdings of gold and gold exchange whichever is smaller.

Any member would be entitled to buy another members currency from the fund in exchange for its own currency on stipulated conditions. To prevent scarcity of any currency, the fund could borrow currency from a member or buy currency against gold.

Members desiring to obtain another members currency for gold would be expected to do so through the fund but "this shall not preclude the sale of newly mined gold by a gold producing country on any market".

All currencies would be defined in terms of gold. Any country could change its currency parity if essential to correct fundamental disequilibrium, particularly any disequilibrium arising from domestic, social or political politics of the country applying for change.

An agreed uniform change could be made if every member country having ten per cent or more of the aggregate quotas approves. The fund could apportion scarce currencies.

FAVOURABLE COMPROMISE.

British experts in their comment, prefaced to the British Government publication of a joint proposal for an international monetary fund, imply that this compromise is in some respects decidedly favourable to the British thesis.

They point out that the proposal places responsibility on a creditor as well as a debtor country. Thus if any currency threatens to become scarce the fund may make recommendations.

Meanwhile, the available supplies of scarce currency will be apportioned and other countries can resume complete freedom of action regarding that currency. (This is generally understood to refer to dollar but British experts refrain from naming).

Other countries could take any steps at their discretion to curtail imports from a country concerned and to restrict and regulate exchange transactions

British experts add: Experts on both sides understood that during the transition period members of the sterling area could maintain and adapt their existing arrangements. Nor is the scheme intended to interfere with traditional ties between members of the sterling area and London.

Although the fund aims to decontrol foreign exchange in regard to current transactions, it not merely allows. But in some cases would require countries to maintain exchange control over capital transactions.—Reuter.

Russia Agrees To Principles Of Idea

The Secretary of the United States Treasury, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, announced to-night that Russia has agreed to the principles expressed in the report of the proposed International Monetary Fund.

Mr Morgenthau said that M Molotov's concurrence has been conveyed through a group of Russian experts taking part in the discussions and added that all the United Nations had now agreed on the plan and "We are presenting a united front to Germany". Congressional reaction to the plan, Mr. Morgenthau said was "on the whole good" and he felt the general reaction good enough to justify the calling of a world conference in the not too distant future.

Lusitanians Success In Aga Khan Cup

By J. C. MAITRA

After fifteen long years the Lusitanian Sporting Club, the famous Goan Club of Bombay, has succeeded in lifting the Aga Khan Cup, the Blue Riband of hockey in Western India. Since the year 1929 they had rather a lean period—not that there were fewer Goan players of the top class in this City but that the Club was robbed of some of their stars before they could form a really strong combination. I cannot say that their present victorious team is as good as their best in the past. Far from it. It was undoubtedly their luck which helped them to win this coveted trophy as well as the Provincial Championship. But whoever has ever met with success without a certain amount of luck?

DERELICTION OF DUTY

Perhaps the Tournament would have ended differently if Jiwaji Club from Gwalior, Bhagwant Club from Tikamgarh and Manavadar had taken part in it as they had promised to do. It is a pity they did not come. Perhaps they could not make the journey to Bombay despite their keenest desire. Nevertheless they owed a duty to the Tournament Committee and the public—in that they should have informed them in good time about their inability to participate. I understand the first two were particularly guilty in this respect. It was a great disappointment to all which was clearly reflected in the thinly populated stands till the final stage was reached. But what is the remedy against such dereliction of duty? Refuse their entries in future, suggests a scribe. How many Tournament Committees can afford to do that?

UNINTERESTING VISITORS

Anyway, the absence of these formidable sides not only robbed the tournament a good deal of its interest but paved the way for our local teams to hold their own against the rest. Barring the Delhi Independents, who came up to the final, and the Kirkee United, who reached the penultimate stage, the other up-country teams were hardly of much consequence. The teams which came all the way from Nagpur and Bangalore did not survive even one round. The Muslim Sporting from the Central Province managed to see the quarter-finals with the help of a walk-over in the second round and there they were trounced by the St. Xavier's College 'A' to the tune of 4 goals to nil.

THE GIANT-KILLERS

The College is reputed to be the 'giant-killers' of the tournament. They justified their reputation fully by first eliminating the Bangalore Sporting and then lowering the colours of the holders—the redoubtable G. I. P. Railway Headquarters. The Railway who are the League Champions of the year and had recently annexed the Lewis Cub were knocked down by the Xavierians in the third round by the odd goal in three. The losers were without the services of their most thrustful forward, Hakim, on that day. But for a team of their calibre that was not a solid excuse. Incidentally it showed how much the Railwaymen rely on their inside right for success. The triumph of the Collegians was by no means a fluke. They played a splendid game in every department and was full value for it.

THE GIANT-KILLERS

The Delhi Independents—the first team from the Imperial Capital to participate in the Aga Khan Cup—got the better of the College in the Semi-finals by the odd goal in three. The Xavierians were the first to score. But Delhi forged ahead gradually to win by the narrowest of margins It was a well-contested match but the class of hockey served out was by no means first rate. In fact not a single team produced that standard of hockey which used to be the special achievement and glory of the leading teams in the days gone by. Where is that superb stick work and ball control which based to thrill the crowds into ecstacy and where is that machine-like positional play which was so exhilarating to watch? It is evident that players and teams do not take enough trouble to perfect individual and team play. Unless greater attention is paid by them. We are not likely to see classical hockey in future. And our World Championship will thereby be in jeopardy

KIRKEE'S BAD LUCK

The contest between the Lusitanians and the Kirkee United was perhaps the most hotly discussed in the tournament. They had to meet twice before the issue was decided. On the run of play the visitors appeared to be the more aggressive side, although both their wingers were rather weak. Only if the Nimal brothers were as good opportunists as Johnny Pinto of the Lusitanians, they would have emerged victorious by a safe margin. Their custodian, merchant, was not also sure of his chances. If he had kicked the ball away instead of stopping it with his pads, Pinto would not have got the opportunity of scoring an easy goal from close-up Phillips was as great as ever in the second line of defence. I think he is the safest full back in the country to-day. Nimal at the pivot was equally prominent, his spoiling tactics and distributing methods were beyond reproach.

A SENSATIONAL FINAL

After the Lusitanians had disposed of their strongest rivals, the Kirkee United in the semi-finals, they had the Cup practically in their hands. Two quick goals registered within the first four minutes had almost sealed the fate of the Delhi Independents. Still undaunted they fought tooth and nail till the last. Unlucky as they were in the offside decision in respect of the first goal, they were further deprived of a golden chance of scoring, due to the non-application of the "Advantage Rule." If Jamshed was allowed to score, the battle would have been more interesting and keen. A third goal scored by W. D'Souza, before the interval placed the Lusies in an unassailable position Nevertheless Delhi never gave up trying. With better Cohesion among the forwards and more target shooting by them, they would have earned at least a goal which they richly deserved

WRONG TACTICS

Delhi played a one-back game throughout, their stalwart back, gentle, doing the policing work in the deep defence all by himself. He was outstanding in his office there is not the least doubt. But his side paid the penalty of relying solely on one man—their custodian did not appear to be at all safe—when the pace was fast and the opponents shooting sure. Their tactics of playing four half backs would have paid them well, if their attacking quintette had availed themselves of the numerous opportunities offered to them.

The Lusies on the other hand, played with three backs very often. Not only that, their intermediate line kept away from the forwards so that their attackers did not receive the assistance they expected of them. This wrong policy might have cost them their match against the Kirkee United Walter D'Souza was another back who distinguished himself throughout the competition.

POOR UMPIRING

I must say in conclusion that the supervision of the games during the tournament left much to be desired. Why some of the first class umpires who officiated in the Inter-Provincial Tournament were kept in cold storage and why second class officials were entrusted with the supervision of most important ties, I cannot say The Umpires Board owes an explanation to the public. I understand the Whistling Fraternity wants to form an association of their own What is wrong with the present Board? I am one of those who hold that all encouragement should be given to the umpires to improve themselves and thereby the standard of umpiring in general. But if the umpires think that they have reached the Zenith of perfection of that they can do what they like they are sadly mistaken.

Burma's Independence

SIMLA, April 21.

Great play was made by Japanese propaganda of the grant of "independence" to Burma, says a press note.

The Burmese themselves are now beginning to see that what the Japs have given them is not genuine independence only ten annas in the rupee. The value is likely to depreciate still further as the Burmese people understanding the implications of Jap poicy. Meanwhile the Secretary of State's declaration of April 18 1943 still stands...."The aim of H. M. G. is to assist Burma to attain complete self-government within the British Commonwealth as soon as circumstances permit." Such independence would be of silver rupee value guaranteed against depreciation.—A. P.

Humourist And Humanist

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

That was the late Mr. Tehemurusp R. N. Cama. Born in a distinguished family with his twin brothers as intellectual giants (the late lamented Cama Brothers)—Young Tehmurusp looked at the lighter side of life, amidst its grim realities and depicted it in his usual happy-go-lucky style in the Gujarati papers, the "Jame-Jamshed" and the "Kaiser-i-Hind".

But his world tours chastened and softened and broadened his vision, expression and action. So much so, that he soon developed into an enterprising businessmen, took to horticulture and poultry farming as his hobbies in Poona, with the sole object of initiating and helping his poor countrymen in those fruitful pastimes and avocations.

So dear old Tehemurusp Cama began as a Humourist, developed into a successful business man and Horticulturist and worked as a Humanist and a practical spiritualist. He thus served his country silently and solidly.

May his soul rest in eternal peace! Amen!

COMMONS' INTEREST IN INDIA

Empty House And Gallery Listen To Debate

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, April 21.

The Commons debate on India on Tuesday did not last for more than half an hour. Not more than 25 members were present Mr. Amery was the sole Minister on the Ministerial benches. Mrs Amery, who is rarely absent from the gallery when her husband is debating on India, was conspicuous by her absence. There were only four visitors in the public gallery

The sharp breeze provoked by Mr Amery's speech became the second major topic of discussion yesterday, the first being the new regulations penalising fomentors of strikes Not unnaturally Mr. Amery himself was subjected to critical and hostile analysis Some of his defenders to whom I talked appear to have nothing to offer as rational explanation for his raising wider issues which made that moderate of Moderates, that well-behaved gentleman, Mr Pethwick Lawrence, to say that Mr Amery was unfit for the high office.

The truth is that there has been a gradual fall in Mr. Amery's stock. Since his assertion that there was no famine in India it has remarkably fallen low in the past few months. To-day it is not wide of the mark to say that even in Conservative circles there are candid critics of his handling of the Indian affairs. Some of them would not shed tears if he were to leave the India Office After making every allowance for Mr. Amery's health as well as age, even members of Parliament, whether Labour, Liberal or Conservative, must arrive at a stage when they should despair at certain unhappy symptoms in which the House finds itself every time this Government spokesman attempts to justify the hierarchy

Frankly speaking these members are getting tired and impatient of the familiar gramophone record about the villainy of the Congress Party. They want the India Secretary to abandon the wornout path and tune in something refreshing that would result in what Mr. Graham White hoped escaping from the chains which bind the India discussions in the Commons. They want Mr. Amery to bring in a new outlook, a new spirit and more regard to the safety and future of India. In hoping that the House will escape from the shadows of the past, Mr. Graham White quoted from the resolution of the Indian Liberal Federation which protests against the obvious determination of the British Government to do nothing to solve the deadlock during the war

In the light of Tuesday's happenings Mr. Aneurin Bevan said to me yesterday that he sympathises with the statement made to the Viceroy by 112 Indian Editors. Mr. Bevan takes the view that in the circumstances described by the Editors, their suggestion is unexceptional and, if carried out, would create a new point of departure which might lead to a settlement of the Indian question and so remove the source of friction not only in India itself, but in other parts of the world.

Sir Stanley Reed on the other hand does not share Mr. Bevan's views. He thinks the matter raised by the Editors ought to be dealt with in India itself and as such he has no reactions to the Editors' letter.

But Mrs. Corbett Ashby takes the view that in all political questions psychology as well as economics play a great part. Therefore she heartily welcomes the Editors' letter. She told me that time was long overdue for the Viceroy to make a generous gesture and release Mahatmaji and his followers unconditionally. "I call such gesture generous", she said, "because in time of war the State takes the right to imprison those who weaken war effort, but it shows far greater strength and confidence in the rightness of our struggle against Fascism if we do not use those powers against men to whom Fascism is as abhorrent as it is to us."

IF BRITISH QUIT INDIA?

Watson Visualises "Civil War On Large Scale"

LONDON, April 20.

The prospect of civil war on a large scale as one of the consequences of the British quitting India was envisaged by ex-Chairman of the India section of the Empire Press Union and former editor of the Calcutta 'Statesman,' Sir Alfred Watson, in an address to the East India Association today.

Sir Alfred said: 'Future communal changes in India will have a different character to those of the past. They will not be affairs of lathis. Two million men have been called to the colours and trained to arms. They are largely officered by Indians. There is now in the country equipment for producing weapons. Each division of India would maintain separate forces and the mediating and restraining army will have been withdrawn. The prospect of civil war on a large scale will be no bogey of the imagination conjured up to make the flesh creep, but an ever present danger. One does not wish to dwell too long on this aspect of a possible future because there is the hope that the catastrophe may be avoided. But the claim of the Muslims to be a separate nation within India is something more than a political stunt. It is part of that re-awakening of Islam that may well present the whole world with a fresh problem at the end of this war. In asserting their claim to separate life and separate rule, the Muslims of India may turn for aid to their co-religionists beyond India's frontiers. Already Doctor Savarkar has urged the Hindus to enter the army less for the immediate purposes of the war than to obtain training for the struggle he sees ahead. Such a clash of the peoples as he contemplates would be civil war on a scale never before seen."—Reuter.

Film Star Bitten By Lion

On Friday at 3 p.m. when the shooting of Bharat Productions' thriller 'Circus King' was going on at Mahim, in Dewal's Circus, Brijrani, the principal woman star of the picture was pounced upon by a lion of the circus and nearly 2 lbs of flesh were bitten off her left arm by the angry beast.

Timely rescue by the studio technicians on the spot prevented what might have been and ugly tragedy and the injured star was at once removed to K.E.M. Hospital where prompt medical aid was administered. Brijrani is progressing satisfactorily despite the severe gnashing she has received.

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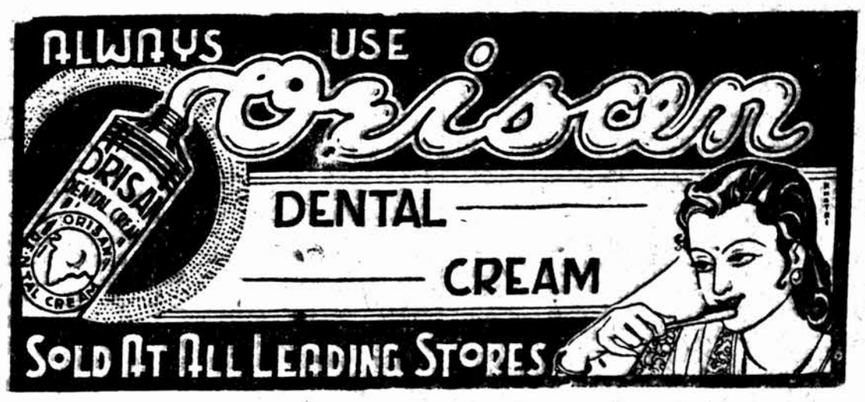

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Allies Consolidate Positions In Kohima Area

SENSATIONAL TRAIN ROBBERY

Railway Cash Chest Opened And Contents Removed

KISHOREGANJ (Mymensingh), April 22.

A sensational train robbery is reported to have been committed between Bhairab Bazar and Kuliarchar on the Bengal and Assam Railway on April 19.

It is stated that when the Surma Mail which runs between Silchar and Jagannathganj was moving with a full speed at about two in the morning some miscreants brought the train dead stop by pulling the alarm chain and entered the compartment in which it is stated, an iron-chest containing railway cash of a huge amount was being carried. They brought down the chest and decamped with the contents thereof.—United Press.

GOVT. OF INDIA PRIZE BONDS

First Drawings On July 15, Probably In Bombay

NEW DELHI, April 21.

The first drawings in connection with the Government of India Prize Bonds which have been on sale since the 15th of January last will take place on the 15th July next, says a press "communique"

It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that some would-be purchasers are deterred from investment in these bonds by reason of the condition in Paragraph Four of the Government of India Finance Department Notification No. 8606-B/43 dated the 15th December 1943 that only series which have been completely sold, and the relative advice received before the date of the draw, shall be included in the drawing. The Government of India has therefore decided that all bonds purchased before the 18th June 1944 will be included in the drawings on the 15th July even in cases where all the bonds of a series may not have been sold. In the case of a part sold series, the prizes as originally advertised will all be drawn for in full. The holder of each sold bond which draws a prize will receive that prize in full, but should the number of an unsold bond draw a prize that prize will not be awarded.

In view of this change in the scheme, it will be essential to ensure that a complete record of all bonds unsold in any series at the time of the drawing is with the Reserve Bank of India before the date of the drawing. Sales of bonds will therefore cease from the 18th June and not be resumed until the 15th July 1944.

The first drawing will probably take place in Bombay.—A. P.

Baltimore Paper Applauds India's Post-War Planning

BALTIMORE, April 11.

Commenting editorially on plans recently put forth for India's post-war development. the Baltimore 'Sun' writes:

"Post-war planning is as popular in India as it is in the United States and Britain and, quite in keeping with the size and soaring population of that incalculable country, it is very ambitious post-war planning indeed. The Government of India is reported to be pondering what might be called a declaration of economic independence a plan.....for an economic expansion programme designed to raise 'by three times' the average Indian's standard of living. This is the so-called Bombay Plan, which envisages a series of three-five-year-plans after the war.....

"It is now increasingly clear that after the war India will be in a position to finance an extensive programme. Just as the last war transformed the United States from a debtor to a creditor, so this war has done the same for India. She will be able to enter the world markets not as a country in debt to her international neighbours, and Britain in particular, but as a creditor country with exchange surpluses available for large-scale purchases.....

"India will, moreover, have already in existence a broad industrial foundation on which to build. Her textile industry, while clothing her entire population, is now turning out more than 10 million military garments monthly. Her factories are supplying more than 37,000 separate items of the 50,000 required to equip and maintain a modern army. She is producing more than two million tons of pig iron and one million tons of steel annually. At least one-third of the world's output of manganese is coming from her mines. And, in most basic raw materials of modern industry, notably coal and iron ore. her natural deposits are immense

"The lack of skilled labour would seem the major factor limiting India's future development, but even here considerable progress is being made. Under the pressure of war, hundreds of technical training centres have been set up and these are reported already to have graduated more than 50,000 relatively skilled workers.....

"India is rich in undeveloped resources."—USOWI

Japs Sustain Heavy Casualties Nort-East Of Imphal

CEYLON, April 22.

A Communique from Admiral Mountbatten's Headquarters today said, in the Kohima area Allied troops are consolidating the positions captured in the past few days and the situation continues to develop favourably.

The Allies have also improved their positions North-east of Imphal, where the Japanese have sustained heavy losses.

U. S. Naval Carrier Task Force participated in the operations carried out by the Allied Fleet, which attacked Sabang and Lhonga airfields.

The fleet, which was led by Admiral Sir James Sommerville, also included French and Dutch ships.

"TOJO" LEADS GURKHAS

CALCUTTA, April 22.

Once a Japanese prisoner, Tojo, a little black and white chin dog, now leads Gurkhas into action against his former masters. Three times Tojo has headed his company into battle against the enemy—twice at Tuitam saddle on the Tiddim road during the 17th Divisions fight back to Imphal, and once when his company captured "big" hill near Imphal.

Tojo resembles the Gurkhas in that neither the Japs nor their weapons can frighten him and he never wavered when bursts of machine-gun fire twice spattered the ground beside him and he remained cool, calm and collected when two anti-tank rifle bullets kicked up the dust dangerously close to him, writes an observer with Gen. Slim's 14th Army from the Imphal front on April 20.

These Gurkhas captured Tojo when they prised the Japanese out of their stronghold at Lophei in the Chin hills. Tojo stayed behind and they found him in a bunker. Even before that Tojo was on our side, for it was through the Japanese leading him down to have a drink from a stream that the Gurkhas were able to lie in wait and kill the snipers.

The same Gurkha battalion has just fought a highly successful action against several hundred Japanese who tried to recapture "Big" hill. The Japs attached from early morning until dusk when they retired leaving behind 75 bodies and much equipment.

"The Japs came on in waves with the officer and warrant officer get with their swords, leading. "Said the Commanding Officer". We let the officer and warrant officer get among our wire before we shot them."

The capture of the swords brought this battalions total up to eight during the present phase of fighting.

BRILLIANT AIR SUPPORT

IMPHAL FRONT, April 22.

Two hundred and seventeen Japanese other ranks together with fourteen of their officers were killed or wounded when "hurricane" of the Allied Third Tactical Air Force, Eastern Air Command, recently carried out a strafing and bombing attack on this front, states a Press note issued from the H. Q. of Eastern Air Command.

The capture of Nunshigum hill-feature north of Imphal by British troops has provided indisputable evidence that these casualties were inflicted. A Japanese document which was found at headquarters at Nunshigum showed how the air attack was carried out by our aircraft and revealed that the regiment had suffered these losses.

In view of the speed with which the attack was delivered in failing light, and of the inability of the pilots to distinguish the exact position of the enemy forces, this operation might well be called one of the most brilliant air supports ever given to the army in this theatre.

Dusk was falling on March 29 and R.A.F. squadrons had "stood down" after the day's operations, when a hurried message was received which stated that a Japanese regiment was moving down the Pukhao valley. Four squadrons were requested to strafe and bomb the area as quickly as possible.

PILOTS "STEAL" PLANES.

All personnel in the squadrons played an important part in getting the aircraft into the air. Pilots reported to their operation rooms dressing as they came and there was an immediate rush to find an aircraft. Whether it was their own aircraft or not, the pilots did not care, so long as they were able to take off. An Australian pilot, F/Lt. A. E. Guymer, whose aircraft had been flown away by another pilot in his squadron, went so far as to "steal" an aircraft from the servicing section.

WITHIN 15 MINUTES.

Within fifteen minutes of the request for air support being received, 33 aircraft were over the valley strafing and bombing the Japanese positions.

In the failing light, "Hurricanes" were sweeping.

Over Paddy fields and trees in order to find the enemy. In many cases pilots were strafing an unseen target the surrounding bushes gave protective cover to enemy troops. When the "Hurricane" bombers arrived over the area they were unable to bomb because of the large numbers of aircraft sweeping up and down the valley. Clouds of dust rose up from the ground, and as the darkness fell it was almost impossible for bomber pilots to find their objectives. There was only one solution and the pilots found it. The "Harricane" pilots thought it a good idea, and they, too switched on their lights in order to see what they were strafing.

The squadrons returned to base with little or no indication of the result achieved. A few hours later, a signal sent out by the army congratulated the R.A.F. on the accuracy of their attack and stated that all enemy movement had ceased.

RELIEVERS OF KOHIMA

NEW DELHI, April 22: Punjabi troops this morning headed the relieving column to reach the inner Kohima "Box"—held by men of a British Counties regiment, who for twelve days have beaten off the terrific attacks from a vastly stronger force, writes an Indian Army Observer at Kohima front, on April 18.

HEAVY CASUALTIES

Kohima may well become one of the regiment's battle honours. It is difficult to assess Jap casualties but they are extremely heavy. Ours have not been light probably the hardest hit was one platoon which was reduced to four wounded, including the subaltern and platoon sergeant and two unhurt.

Silchar Forms Security Committee

SILCHAR, April 17 (Delayed): "Conditions here are not such as should reasonably cause panic in the minds of the local people, though we are living within 100 miles of the field of operation," said the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. S. N. Maitra, at a conference of leading officials and non-officials held here yesterday at the Municipal office.

Explaining the situation in detail Mr. Maitra appealed to the people to unite for their self-protection and assured them of all possible official help in this respect.

The Superintendent of Police, Mr. K. R. Choudhery, also assured the people that the entire police force in the district would be at work in the event of any emergent situation arising here.

After several non-official representatives had spoken on similar lines, a committee, called the Silchar Security Committee, was formed with the Deputy Commissioner and Rai Bahadur Hem Chandra Dutta, Government pleader, M.L.C., as joint Presidents, and with 20 other persons, representing all schools of politics, as members.—A. P.

KASTURBA MATERNITY HOME

MADRAS, April 21: Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University declared open the Kasturba Gandhi Rural Maternity Home in a village on the outskirts of Adyar last evening.—A.P.

KAIVALYADHAMA AROGYAMANDIR. RAJKOT.

(From A Correspondence.)

The first anniversary of Kaivalyadhama Arogyamandir, Rajkot, was recently celebrated when Mr. J. M. Pandya, Dewan of Rajkot, welcomed the guests. Dr. Yajnik gave review of the Ashrama's work of the last year. He laid emphasis on the scheme of 12 grown-upp students to be kept in the Ashrama during this academic year for Yogic training both in practice and theory; and he paid a tribute to Swami Digambarji who presented a rare combination of a physician and a Yogi. This idea was appreciated by H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Morvi who being on the spot announced the donation of Rs. 1,000. H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot announced complete electrification of the Ashrama on behalf of the State. Three students of the Ashrama, then, gave Yogic demonstration.

JAPS CLOSE IN ON CHENCHOW

Drive To Capture 160-Mile Stretch Of Peiping-Hankow Railway

CHUNGKING, April 21: Today's Chinese High Command CommuniquTe said that Japanese forces in Northern Hunan Province are steadily closing in on Chenchow, which is a junction of the Peiping-Hankow and Lunghai Railways. The Japanese are advancing under cover of artillery fire to which Chinese guns are replying. They are trying to close the wide escape corridor to the south-west of Chengchow but are meeting with the stiffest resistance. After a three-day battle the Japanese have occupied points north, south and east of the city.

The 160 mile stretch of the Peiping-Hankow railway which is still in Chinese hands appears to be the objective of he latest Japanese drive in China

SOVIET ARTILLERY MOWS DOWN NAZI TANKS

MOSCOW, April 22.

From Reuters' special correspondent: Wave after wave—one every hour—of German tanks and infantry have been battering against Marshal Zhukov's lines in the Stanislavov area since dawn this morning. Tremendous Soviet artillery concentrations are moving them down. On one narrow sector alone Gen. Manstein threw in 110 tanks while launching feint forays against a village a mile away in the hope of dividing the Russian fire power. Now in its fifth day this battle to keep shut the gateway to Lvov shows no signs of abating.

NEW ZEALAND ENVOY TO MOSCOW.

WELLINGTON: Mr. Charles Wallace Boswell, former New Zealand Member of Parliament, has been appointed the New Zealand Minister to Russia.—

STANISLAVOV COUNTER-ATTACKS REPELLED

Tonight's Soviet 'communique' says: "During April 21 south-east of Stanislavov our troops repelled attacks by strong forces of enemy tanks and infantry. Sixty-eight German tanks were destroyed by our fire and over 1,500 of the enemy were killed.

SOVIET LONGRANGE AIRCRAFT OVER ESTONIA

Soviet longrange aircraft during the night of April 20 bombed shale oil distilling plants at the railway station of Kohtna and in the settlements of Kurtna—Camp (Estonia Soviet Republic). As a result of the raid many fires and violent explosions were caused at the shale oil distilling plants. Particularly violent explosions took place at the shale oil distilling plant in the settlement of Kurtna camp. Soviet pilots saw fires from a distance of 50 miles. All our aircraft returned safely."—Reuter.

"A Breach Of Solemn Assurance"

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE. (By Mail): Mr. V. S. Sarwate, of the Indore State Praja Mandal (People's Conference) has issued the following statement to the press:—"The latest issue of the Indore Government Gazette announces the appointment of Mr. B. C. Taylor, a retired officer of the British Indian Police Force, as I. G. of Police in Indore State. This appointment is another breach of the assurance, given to the Indore public in 1940, by the then Prime Minister of the State. The latter had then solemnly assured that on the expiry of the term of service, of the then incumbent, who was a lent servant of British India, no foreigner would be appointed to the office of the I. G. of Police. But the assurance has never been fulfilled, and there has been in succession one after another, appointments of foreigners to this office. The present appointment furnishes one more instance of the practise, prevail in this and many other Indian States, of importing pensioners of British India, to fill high offices in the State administration. They are sometimes foisted on the States, by the political Department of the Government of India, at other times, the rulers of the States, themselves bring them in."

PESHAWAR: Sir William Stampe, Irrigation Adviser, Government of India has recommended that a total area of 29 900 acres in the Frontier Province is considered suitable for irrigation by tube wells.—A. P.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (MAY)

NEW YORK, April 22.

Previous Closing	.....	21.08
To-day's Opening	.....	21.12
Difference	.....	+.04
To-day's Closing	.....	21.05
Difference	.....	—.03

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, April 22.

The market has fairly maintained its upward trend all round and the volume of business took place was fair. Government securities were unchanged.

TEJIMANDI CONTRACTS

SUPPLEMENT to the Second Edition of the LAW OF PAKKI AND KATCHI ADAT AND TEJI MANDI CONTRACTS. By Ramniklal R. Mody, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, High Court, Bombay. Price Re. 1-8. Pages 71. March 1944.

Mr. Mody's book on the law of Pakki and Katchi Adat and Teji Mandi Contracts is the only book that deals exclusively with these important commercial subjects. Since the second edition in 1937, there has been important case law on the subject which has laid down that the relation between the Constituent and Pakka Adatia is that of principal and agent and not of buyer and seller etc. Mr. Mody has, by this supplement, brought his book upto date. Three Chapters have been added dealing with the right of the Constituent to sue the Pakka Adatia for accounts, the position of the Pakka Adatia in reference to the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act, 1932, and the course of dealings of the Pakka Adatia. The commercial public will greatly benefit from a perusal of this book.

N. N. P.

Telugu Publications

For some time now, the Cultural Book Club, Perambur, Madras, has been bringing out a series of booklets in Telugu (in popular style, neatly printed and got up) either in original or in translation on subjects of topical interest. The latest of the series are:

LAND OF THE SOVIETS: Part II (annas 10) Dealing with Soviet Arts crafts and Literature, origin of the communist revolution and its extension into Central Asia.

PRESENT DAY CHINA: (Annas 10) Details of the Freedom Movement, its leaders (illustrated) the new education system and the political parties.

WORLD'S ECONOMIC PLIGHT: (Annas 4) Translation of the "features of capitalism in 1938,", published by the Socialist Literature Publishg Co., Agra.

PEOPLE'S WAR: (Annas 6) Original in Russian By Kalinin deals with the causes of the present war, German aggression, the Red Army and its generals who have stemmed the tide of Nazi advance and beaten them back.

HINDU ASTRONOMY

THE LAGNA SYSTEM OF THE VEDANGA JYOTISH.—By B. R. Kulkarni, Shirpur (W. Khandesh).

This Marathi brochure of 48 pages throws revealing light on one obscure line in the "Vedanga-Jyotish"—the most ancient Hindu astronomical treatise—that had defied the attempts of such eminent scholars as the late Pandit Sudhakar Dwivedi, Lokamanya Tilak and Dr. Shama Sastry at satisfactory solution. The interpretation put upon it by Mr. Kulkarni appears to be convincing in view of the corroborative evidence he has cited from Vedic literature as well as from Jain and Avestan works. According to him, it was the acronical rising of a Nakshatra on the eastern horizon that was called the "lagna" and not the "rashi" or sign of the zodiac which is on the eastern horizon at a particular time. If this view is accepted, the present basis of predictive Hindu astrology will have to be radically revised. Mr. Kulkarni has been working along the lines of Lokamanya Tilak's theory of the "Arctic Home" and his labours in the field of Vedic chronology are highly commendable.

MYSTIC POEMS

MAN AND OTHER MYSTIC POEMS. By S. Fyzee Rahamin. Illustrated from Paintings by the Author. Published by Thacker and Co., Ltd., Rampart Row, Bombay. Price Rs. 4-8.

Mr. Rahamin has earned a name for himself as an artist of rare parts, but few would have suspected that he has poetic gifts as well. The present collection of poems from his pen is therefore a pleasant surprise. As indicated by the title, the mystical vein, which is evident in a good many of Mr. Rahamin's paintings, discloses itself also in most of the poetic compositions included in this volume. In these poems he tries to express not so much what is seen as the unseen ultimate reality behind the things seen, and in consequence a superficial reader is likely to miss the beauty of thought underlying his compositions. The seven illustrative paintings, if their symbolism is studied carefully, will go a long way to make the idea behind each poem clear to the reader. Apropriately, in "Pujarin" the flame of her devotion is seen rising up to the heavens, while in "Woman" the emphasis is laid on the fact that while she, being more sensitive, is destined to "suffer and see" more than man, she "carries within herself the light that will the lost gain win." "Peepul" (Bodhi Tree) and some of the poems on "Love" are full of feeling. The smaller poems are, as Dr. Amarnath Jha points out in his Foreword, rich miniatures packed with feeling and thought. It must be said, however, that not all the poems in the present collection show equal power or depth of feeling and here and there one comes across a line that sounds flat.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT (Bombay Act No. XXV of 1938) with a Commentary and the Case Law, by P. B. Patwari, B.A., LL.B., with P. D. Patwari, LL.B., (pp. 191).

One of the beneficent acts of the Congress Ministry was the passing of this Act which aims at the settlement of industrial disputes by conciliation or arbitration, the basic idea being that any friction between employers and employees should be so settled that the industrial machinery is not disturbed by strikes and the relations between Capital and Labour are not unduly strained As pointed out by Mr. M. C. Setalvad in a Foreword, it was but appropriate that the Province of Bombay which leads the country in the field of industry, should have made such an attempt in the direction of the settlement of industrial disputes. The author has, besides useful explanation to the sections, included the Rules framed by the Government of Bombay under the Act, Forms, Standing Orders and other useful matter. Appendix IIC contains brief practical hints to employers and employees. Lawyers and laymen who have anything to do with industry, would do well to have a copy of this book. The book is printed on Barejdi paper and is dedicated to Sjt. G. V. Mavalankar, Speaker, Bombay Legislative Assembly.

Military Studies Reader Part I

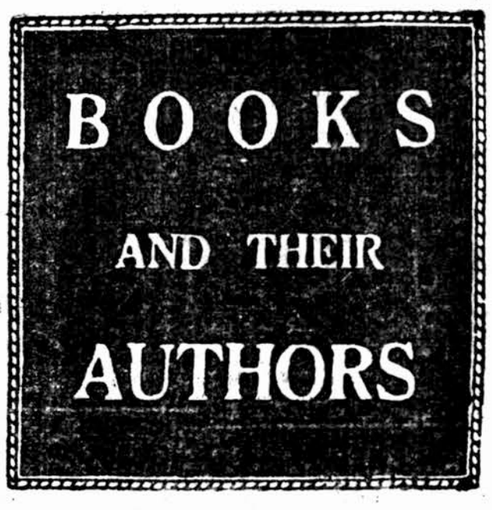
Mr. G. M. Jadhav is editing a book called "Military Studies Reader Part I." The object of this book is to create interest in Military Studies, National Defence and International Defence. "The Princeton Programme of Military Studies," "The Art of War", "Military Reading", "Military Research," "Training in the Post-War Army", "On War", "Living Thoughts of Clausewitz", "Makers of Modern Strategy", "With Japan's Leaders", "The Japanese Army", "America's Strategy in World Politics", "The Axis Grand Strategy", etc., are some of the contents of Military Studies Reader Part I. There will be about 200 (two hundred) pages in the book and the price is Rs. 3. Only a limited number of copies will be printed. Those who are interested are requested to send money by m.o. and reserve their copies now. The money should be sent to Mr. G. M. Jadhav, Military Studies Institute, Shivaji Road, Baroda.

Tagore

RABINDRANATH TAGORE by Marjorie Sykes, pp. 134 with eight illustrations (Longmans) Calcutta, 1943.

In recent months so many publications dealing with the life and works of Tagore have been issued that the initial reaction on seeing one more of its kind is of slight indifference born of satiety. But as one completes the first chapter, he finds to his delight and surprise that it has an individuality of its own differing materially from the others. In these few pages the figure of Tagore is so personal and intimate, that it creates a living bond between the reader and the great poet. The domestic pen-pictures of his life, the biographical anecdotes, all reeled off in a light personal style give us insight into his childish dreams, and youthful fancies, and show us vividly how the foundations of his poetic faculties were laid. Each chapter takes us through the important stages which marked the poet's life, and the details of the pictures that pass before our eyes make an altogether vivid impression. We career along so smoothly that when its mournful close arrives we wish there had been some more.

B. J. W



Transition From War To Peace Economy

A small Delegation, under the chairmanship of Sir Frederick Phillips, was appointed by the League of Nations Council in 1938 to report on the measures that might be employed "to prevent or mitigate economic depressions". The staff was provided by the Economic, Financial and Transit Department of the League of Nations Secretariat (Director, Alexander Loveday) which for several years had been conducting an enquiry into the causes of business cycles.

Since the outbreak of war, the Delegation has been giving special consideration to the methods and the measures, both domestic and international, by which as smooth a transition as possible from war to peace economy may be accomplished and a disastrous post-war depression avoided. This vital and urgent problem is the subject of the present 118-page report, which forms Part I of the general report of the Delegation. Part II, dealing with the longer range problems of fluctuations in economic activity in peacetime. will not be issued until later.

The report was completed at a series of meetings held in April 1943. At those meetings the composition of the Delegation was as follows:

Sir Frederick Phillips, Head of the British Supply Council, Washington, D. C., (Chairman); Mr. J. B. Brigden, Financial Counsellor, Australian Legation, Washington, D. C.. (replacing Mr. F. L. McDougall); Prof. Carter Goodrich, of Columbia University, Chairman of Governing Body of the International Labour Office; Hon. Henry F. Grady, Chairman of Economic Committee of the League of Nations; President, American President Lines; former Assistant Secretary of State; (replacing Mr. W. W. Riefler); Dr. G. H. C. Hart, Chairman of the Board for the Netherlands East Indies, Curacao and Surinam in the United States; Dr. Z. Karpinski, Manager of the Bank of Poland; Dr. O. Morgenstern, Associate Professor of Economics, Princeton University; formerly Head of the Austrian Institute for Business Cycle Research; Mr. G. F. Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada. Dr. Fernando Lobo, Minister Counsellor at the Brazilian Embassy, Washington, D. C., and Prof. G. Haberler of Harvard University were associated with the work of the Delegation.

* Price: Paper dol. 1.00; 4/6; cloth: dol. 1.50; 6/-. Sales Agents: In the U. S. A.: Columbia University Press, 2960, Broadway, New York City; in Canada: League of Nations Society in Canada, 124, Wellington Street, Ottawa; in the United Kingdom: George Allen and Unwin. Ltd., 40, Museum Street, London W. C. 1.

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

The third part of Professor Coupland's *Report* to Nuffield College is now ready. It presents the results of the most thorough unofficial investigation of the Indian problem ever undertaken by an individual.

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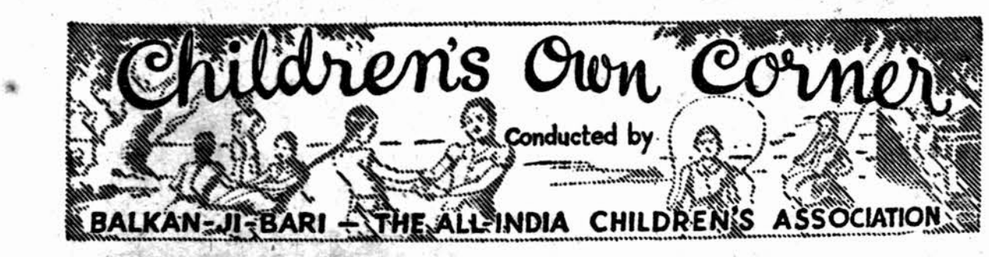


My dear Sisters & Brothers,

You have heard enough about the tragic occurrence of fire and explosion in Bombay, and I need not say anything more. Calamities after calamities have been falling on our country, and of course, we have to face them. I need not emphasise upon you the necessity of your doing your bit best for every deserving cause.

I am sure, being of the Balkan-ji-Bari, the spirit of service and self-sacrifice is in you all. So shall you rise to the occasion—and help where help is due, with the money that you can save, with the time that you can spare, and above all with the heart that you can do everything! Your contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by Dada —"Gulistan", Khar, Bombay 21.

* * *

Brother Kishoo Jagtiani has written the following essay:—

The hot day had burnt itself out like a flame that expires.

All day the sun had shone with pitiless force from a colourless, metal-like sky. No breeze had stirred to temper that suffocating heat.

I made my way to my favourite place. The crystal clearness of the horizon, the rich pale azone space above, all seemed to hold out welcome arms to me.

The cool breeze caressed my face, the air was pure and sweet, and I drew great breathes of Nature's Champagne. The Nature indeed seemed to be clothed in its very best.

The rich, gorgeous beauty of the azone sky was tinted with rainbow colours and as if conscious of its dweller, the sun. There was calmness all around, and not even a leaf stirred.

The quietness of the place, however, was broken at intervals by the faint tinkling of the bells as the cattle were driven homewards..... But such a glory was too bright to last long.

The sun sank swiftly into the depths of the lake, and was soon enveloped by its fiery flames. The burning fire paled, the purple grew faint, and where there had been light, night trailed her sombre plumes across the sea and the sky.

Still the quiet glow of the evening lingered. The shadows deepened and blanketed the whole space with the shade of the evening.....

Suddenly the silence of the place was broken by a sleepy twittering of birds and a sudden prolonged desolate cry of an owl.....

From the great void beyond, from some forgotten corner of the earth, soft strains of music of the birds carried by a gentle, cool breeze, struck my ear.....

How I longed I could stay away there for ever and feast my eyes upon the beauty of the sunset, far away from the sorrows of this world!

* * *

Brother Ganesh Kulkarni has sent the following puzzles:—

1. What is that which is never seen, felt or heard and yet has a name?
2. Add half a score to nothing and you will get an animal—which one?
3. What is still left even though all its letters are taken away?
4. I tremble with a breath of air, yet very heavy burden I can bear: who am I?
5. What is deeper than the sea?
6. Which is the lightest substance ever known?

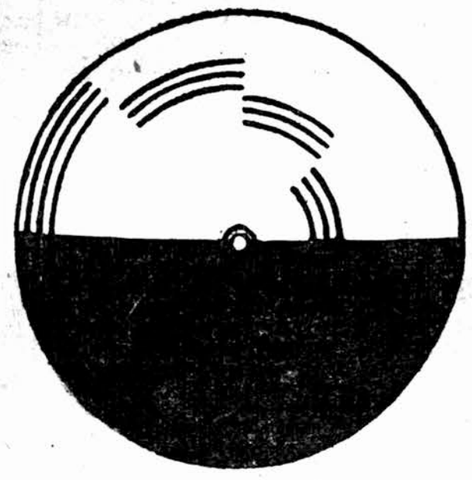
ANSWERS: 1. Nothing, 2. Ox. 3. Post Box, 4. Sea, 5. Its bed, 6. Hydrogen.

All Good Wishes from

Your Loving Dada

"GULISTAN" KHAR—BOMBAY 21.

MAGIC COLOUR TOP.

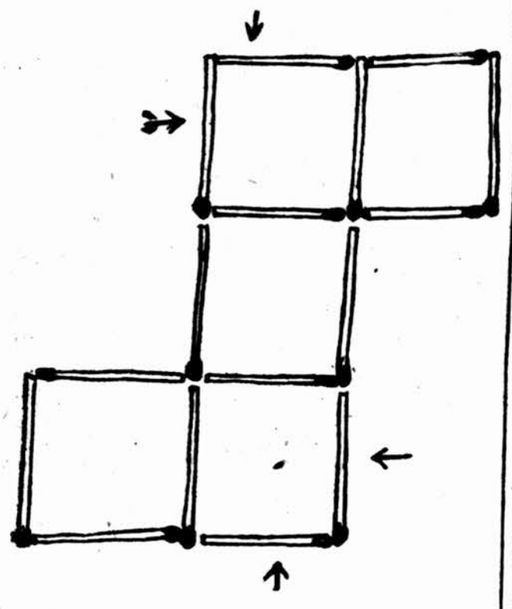


Make a disc of cardboard about 5 inches in diameter, and mark it out with jet black ink as shown. Punch a hole in the centre and fit a peg into it to make it into a top.

Spin the disc, when, although it only contains black and white, various compl mentary colours will be seen. This is because of the effect on the nerves of the eye.

(Drawn by Nalini R. Daftari)

A MATCH TRICK



Place 16 match sticks to make 5 squares as shown above. Then ask your friend to remove only 4 match sticks in such a way that there may remain 3 squares. The squares should not be changed either from their place or in area.

Remove 2 match sticks from the right hand side corner and 2 from the left hand side corner, as marked in arrows.

(Drawn by Hoosein M. Sukri).

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

Is there a discernible line between art and propaganda?

Where does art end and propaganda begin? And what exactly is 'purposeful art'? In what way does it differ from propaganda cloaked in art forms?

I do not think anyone can give a satisfactory answer to these baffling questions, though a film critic was very near the mark when he described the difference between 'purposeful' and 'propagandist' films in these words: "'A good propaganda film is a purposeful film, while a bad purposeful film is just a popaganda film'. In the words propaganda can be the content and purpose of art, if the art form is not degraded in the process.

Another way of understanding this difference would be to see the People's Theatre show "The VOICE OF BENGAL", a programme of plays, songs and dances, staged on Friday night for the Press and invited guests at the Framji Cowasji Institute and to be performed publicly at the Marathi Centenary Pandal (near Charni Road Station) on 5th and 6th May. All the proceeds are to go for Bengal Relief and Medical Aid.

*

Grim Reality

Here is art frankly utilised for the depiction of contemporary social reality—the plight of Bengal. Every song, every dance, every play is focussed on this theme. And yet there is nothing cheap, nothing banal, nothing inartistic in the whole programme.

The play "Antim Abhilasha" (His Last Desire) written originally in Bengali by Bijon Bhattacharya, rendered into Hindustani by Nemichand Jain, and directed with forceful imagination by Sombhu Mitra, is instinct with utter realism. There is no sloppy sentimentality, no idealisation or glamorisation of the destitute's life. Starvation is a grim, unlovely business, which not only saps one's physical strength but also numbs one's moral values, and it is depicted here in all its terrible reality. And it has what a good play should have—characters that are real (one might have said 'living' but here they are dying!), action that has dramatic significance, and a denouement that sums up the whole point and purpose of the play. One is shocked, appalled, but finally purified in spirit as one must be after contact with such epic tragedy. Sombhu Mitra's own characterisation of Paran, the old peasant is one of the most memorable performances I have ever seen on the stage or screen. And Usha Dutta is an artiste before whom many of the glittering stars of the screen would pale into insignificance.

*

"Hoi! Hoi! Hoi!"

"Starvation and Epidemic", a brief symbolic ballet, is an artistic experiment of considerable significance. Panu Pal who represented Epidemic, in this dance of destruction, was superb. And whoever devised those weird and terrible sound-effects deserves all praise.

Most of the items in the show are performed by the Cultural Squad of the Bengal People's Relief Committee which is on tour to collect funds for relief. But the 'piece de resistance' is an elaborate ballet, "Save Bengal", which is rendered jointly by the Bengal Squad and members of the local People's Theatre Association. It has been composed by Shantikumar Bardhan, formerly of Uday Shanker's Culture Centre, with music by Abanikumar Dasgupta. This ballet carries forward the experimental spirit of Shanker's famous "Rhythm of Life" and "Labour And Machinery" ballets and interprets the story of Bengal in a succession of rhythmic movements.

Among the other items, one ought to mention "Hoi! Hoi! Hoi!", the vigorous guerilla song with action, given by the Bengal Squad. It is a rousing call to action which, but for the fact that the nation's leaders are in jail, would have been turned into reality on the Assam front.

The programme ended appropriately with Tagore's famous song "EK SUTRE MEN BANDHE AACHHI" (In the thread of freedom are bound all these thousands of souls) with the "BANDE MATARAM" refrain. For, through famine or invasion, imperialist oppression or proletarian upsurge, the voice of Tagore remains the VOICE OF BENGAL, consoling, exhorting, inspiring the people of that great though unhappy land!

*

What Is Bhasha Lipi?

Two original and interesting suggestions for the solution of India's language problem reached this department last week.

The first comes from Mr. Shahid Pravin, founder and General Secretary of "Bhasha Samithi", described as "an all India organisation sponsoring Bhasha Lipi as the common script for all Indian languages."

What is "Bhasha Lipi"? It is a variation of the Roman script which is advocated by Mr. Pravin as the only solution of the Hindi-Urdu trouble. In a brochure he has sent us he writes:—

> To-day in the mode of writing the printing presses, typewriters and linotype machines play the leading role and these must definitely influence the shape of the scripts of all the languages of the world (not of India alone) and until such time as some new mechanical devices or means of duplicating or writing take the place of these machines, the scripts which are the most suitable for use with the Printing Presses, Typewriters and Linotype machines will be the most favoured in use. In India our agitation to have a common script should therefore be guided principally by the progress of present day science and civilization and not by mere sentiment.

Mr. Pravin dismisses the idea that a script is essentially a part of our culture or literature or political sentiments. In his support are the incontrovertible facts that the Hindu Mahasabhites of Sind use the Arabic script, the Hindu Mahasabhaites of Punjab use the Persian script and the Pakistani-minded Muslim Leaguers of Bombay use the Gujerati script! He would like all the Indian languages to adopt the Roman script (with three diactrical marks added to serve the peculiar phoenetic needs of the Indian languages). He anticipates opposition to his scheme and counters it in advance:

> Very many of us are opposed to adopting the Roman script thinking that the script is of English origin, because we find the script in use for the English language. We can have the same claims as Englishmen to this script and in fact that is the attitude of all Europeans. Germans, Spaniards, Slavs, French and various other people regard the script as their own, and I do not think there is anything inappropriate in our regarding it as our own. This has influenced the Bhasha Samithi to call the script Bhasha Lipi instead of the Roman script. Much of our sentimental opposition vanishes when we think in this light.

National Language

In another article (a reprint of which he has sent us) Mr. Shahid Pravin advocates the adoption of simple Hindi (written in the 'Bhasha Lipi' script) as the national language for India. But he is not oblivious to the claims of different provincial languages and suggests a varied synthesis of Hindi and regional language in each province:—

> Hindi when used in literature needs frequent I should say endless borrowing from other languages, and this in the past has been from Persian or from Sanskrit. This has resulted in the Hindi-Urdu controversy, those who borrow from Sanskrit make it a sanskritised Hindi and those who borrow from Persian make it Urdu. I am using the word Hindi to mean the simple language in its elements which of course by others is called Hindusthani, but I stick to the simpler, sweeter and shorter word for the reason that we can make it not associated with a religion but with our country Hind or India, the name given to it by foreigners themselves.
>
> In the matter of borrowing we have a third alternative which would take us out of the controversy and would help the language reach the people where we intend spreading it more directly and easily too. That course is to make it a point to borrow from our various cultivated provincial languages as far as possible, from a foreign language if that is more advisable in a particular case, say for example technical terms, and generally to keep the door open for the enrichment of the language from every possible source. A Bengali writer while making use of Hindi for literary or for purposes of speech would borrow without hesitation from Bengali, another provincial would do the same thing from his own mother tongue. He would also round off certain characteristic Hindi sounds to suit his own language and in this way the Hindi would get acclimatised to different parts of India. That is the only way to take it to the villages and the countryside. The pure high Hindi will develop in its own province while this acclimatised Hindi will grow in myriad forms and envelop the country to form a base for interprovincial contact.

*

Hiru

B.V.P., writing in "Minimag" a new miniature magazine published from Bangalore, also advocates the adoption of the Roman script for India. In the course of his article he writes:—

> Fortunately, for the enthusiasts of the Roman script, this war is helping their cause immensely. The so-called Roman-Urdu has come to stay. Thousands of books, especially the text-books are being printed for teaching the recruits of the Army. The Military authorities have made Roman-Urdu compulsory; and before the end of this terrible war, at least 20 lakhs of Roman-Urdu addicts will be in our country.

Making a strong plea for standardisation of the diactrical marks, signs and letters of the Roman script as adapted to India's needs he suggests a new word—HIRU which, like Shahid Pravin's 'Bhasha Lipi' he proposes to popularise through a journalistic campaign:—

> Hereafter, a new word "H I R U" shall be used to designate this Roman-Urdu. Since Urdu is nothing but a mixture of Hindi, Persian and Arabic, written in the so-called Urdu script, which is also a mixture of Arabic and Persian scripts, this new word "HIRU" will include all the three: Hindi, Roman and Urdu. It is under this caption, a series of articles shall be written till this new word comes to mean: ONE ALL-INDIA LANGUAGE (call it Hindi or Urdu or Hindustani) with ONE ALL-INDIA SCRIPT.

*

Jawaharlal's Views

In this connection I recall that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was once an advocate of adopting the Roman script for Indian languages. I think he has mentioned in his Autobiography that he got invitation cards for his sister's wedding printed in Roman Hindustani and shocked quite a few people. Later on, however, he seems to have changed his views somewhat, for this is what we read in his article on "The Question Of Language" published in 1937:—

> "The Latin script has been advocated as a solution of some of our linguistic difficulties. It is certainly more efficient than either Hindi or Urdu from the point of view of rapid work. In these days of the typewriter and duplicator and other mechanical devices the Latin script has great advantages over the Indian scripts, which cannot fully utilise these new devices. But in spite of these advantages I do not think there is the slightest chance of the Latin script replacing Devanagri or Urdu. There is the wall of sentiment, of course, strengthened even more by the fact that the Latin script is associated with our alien rulers. But there are more solid grounds also for its rejection. The scripts are essential parts of our literatures; without them we would be largely cut off from our old inheritance."

*

Iqbal

The same literary organisations that combined last month to celebrate 'Ghalib Day' with such eclat are planning an "Iqbal Day' to mark the sixth death anniversary of the great Urdu and Persian poet, Doctor Sir Mohamed Iqbal. Comparable only to Tagore in his poetic genius and influence on contemporary thought and literature, Iqbal will ever occupy a high place in the world of letters.

We are publishing in this issue an article by an admirer and serious student of Iqbal's works who provides a guide to the understanding of Iqbal as one of India's greatest national poets.

Iqbal's one song—'Sare Jehan se achcha Hindustan Hamara'—is enough to indicate his great love for his country. It is interesting to recall that some time ago this particular song was being sung from half a dozen mutually warring radio stations including the A.I.R., the B.B.C. (Indian Transmission), Berlin, Tokio, Saigon and a station calling itself 'Azad Hind Radio.' Both the Imperialists and the Fascists seemed to have found Iqbal's song good material to be exploited for propagandist purposes to gain the sympathy of the Indians. Actually the effect it produces is conducive to the propagation neither of Imperialism nor of Fascism, but of sturdy patriotism.

*

"Without Regrets"

It is good to learn that Mrs. Krishna Hutheesing's autobiography, "With No Regrets", is being published in America by John Day Company who brought out the American edition of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's Autobiography under the title "Toward Freedom."

The first Indian edition brought out by Padma Publications was sold out, within two months of publication. Considering the national importance of this chronicle of the Nehru family, this is not surprising. But it *is* surprising that a second edition has not yet come out and, as I hear has not even gone to the press. Meanwhile, I learn, she is completing another book—a sort of sequel to "with No Regrets."

Books in India, it seems, are selling well these days. The second edition of Yusuf Meherally's "A Trip To Pakistan" (Padmas) has already come out and his "Leaders of India" is in the fifth edition. The publishers are thriving. One hopes the authors, proverbially impoverished, are also doing well!

"Hoi! Hoi! Hoi!" But only a National Government can turn the peasants into guerillas.

WITCHES AND WITCHCRAFT

Sad Stories Of Terrors And Trials

The recent witchcraft trial held in Old Bailey in London at once brings to mind the story of man's age-old struggle against superstitions, sorcery, demons, witches and witchcrafts. The witch comes out of antiquity as one who knows and the study of witchcraft in social history goes beyond the boundaries of any historical survey.

It is a tragic tale of terror and trials and, in the words of Sir Thomas Artemusjones, "No chapter in the melancholy story of man's inhumanity to man contains worse reading than the trials for witchcraft that for more than one century disfigured the history of several European countries."

Torture was inseparable from witchcraft trials in Scotland and on the continent, though it was less marked in England. In India, especially amongst poorer and illiterate people of all communities in the villages, stories of witches and witchcraft are quite common. Whereas in Scotland they yearly bring out the Burry Man and let grow the "elder" tree to ward off the evil spirits and influences, in this country worship of weird and grotesque figures and burning and drowning of clay figures with the same object is no less common.

Her Rise And Fall

"In the progress of the witch", wrote Ian Ferguson "four comprehensive stages are noticeable. She was in the beginning the counseller and consoler of man, the genius of domestic arts, the treasury of knowledge, and the inspiration of belief. She was the prophet, priest and king of paganism and her territory was the world. In her second stage, her children. grown up and envious of her, blessed her no longer, and there sounded the hour of challenge. Science had commenced the abduction of her ancient love and what had been popular superstition was rapidly becoming pure knowledge. Her decline set in. She sank from the official recognition to the popular adherence of the common people. Her philosophy was welcomed as a defiance of social and religious tyrannies, and even formed its tenets into a political factor of revolution.

"The third stage is the familiar and terrible period of the religious persecutions, when the middle ages were obsessed by a sense of Devil abroad. The oldest antagonism of man—the conflict between the things of earth and of heaven—now found in the witch an actual physical victim, and the long degradation of the spiritual actually gave to those concerned in her possession a sense of crusade and moral victory.'

Less than ten years ago were the bi-centenary celebrations in England and Scotland of the famous enactment in the reign of George II of the statute which repealed the Act of James I defining and punishing witchcraft. This historic piece of legislation of 1735-36, under which the four people were tried in Old Bailey in London only a few weeks ago, although it was anything but satisfactory in more than one aspects, was opposed and condemned by reactionaries and many well-known men of the time. The Eastern Presbytery of Scotland denounced it as "infraction of the word of God", and John Wesley said that giving up witchcraft was giving up the Bible.

Two Objects

The Act of 1736, as a famous English jurist once pointed out, aimed at two objects. It provided in terms that all persons pretending to use witchcraft should be punished by imprisonment, but the essential part of the statute was the provision that no prosecutions should be carried on in the future against any person with any such offence.

"For generations", wrote Sir Thomas A. Jones K.C., High Court Judges who were supposed to be trained in the science of weighing testimony, and respectable citizens, who had sworn from the jury-box to return a verdict in accordance with the evidence, had been condemning helpless old women to death upon worthless gossip. An ignominious and awaited every poor creature if her illiterate neighbours swore in court that they had seen her riding on a broomstick transforming herself into a wolf and devouring the flocks of her neighbours, or that she had cast a spell upon them, driving them to vomit nails or pins, and causing the loss of their sight and their speech and their power of eating and drinking. But in 1702 a case was tried which struck a fatal blow at the popular belief in witchcraft. Its downfall in fact dates from the trial. It was the case of William Hathaway, reported in the fourteenth volume of the "State Trials". The Judge was Sir John Holt, who was Chief Justice in the year in which Queen Anne ascended the throne."

Here in brief is the story as related in the above mentioned volume of the "State Trials":

Hathaway, who suffered from fits lived in Southwark, where he worked for a blacksmith named Welling. A woman called Murdock the wife of a waterman, also lived in Southwark. One morning in September, 1701, she was about to unshutter the windows of her house when Hathaway approaching her from behind, "scratched her face in a cruel manner" and drew her blood. Her story was that Murdock had cast her spell on him, and this had caused him to become dumb, to lose the power of eating and drinking, and to vomit pins. By scratching Murdock till the blood came, he said, he was restored to health.

Violent Agitation

Some time later Hathaway became again afflicted with fits and blindness and dumbness and lothing for food, whereupon he was taken by Welling and others to Murdock's house. He scratched her again till the blood came and then his eyesight and power of speech were restored. This time they took the woman before a justice of the peace, Sir Thomas Lane, who, on the strength of Hathaway's story, committed her for trial on the charge that she had bewitched him. At the trial, as the result of the evidence of a minister living in Southwark. she was acquitted.

A violent agitation "among the rabble" arose as a result of the acquittal. It was complained that injustice had been done at the assizes and that the assize judge and the jury had been bribed. Hathaway's fits got worse, he again became blind and dumb, and he was unable to eat or drink for forty days (so he said). He also vomitted pins in the presence of witnesses. Pins appeared to come out of his mouth and lay scattered about the floor, but a few were found to be dry and several linked together (it turned out that linked pins were easier to manage in the mouth than loose ones). Hathaway was observed to make a suspicious movement with his hand towards his pockets, whereupon one of the observers held a vessel in front of his mouth and challenged him to vomit. This Hathaway did, but no pins were found in the vessel, whereupon he was searched, and quantities of pins were found in his possession.

Pandering To Prejudices

He was arrested and committed for trial. Quite a large number of witnesses were called for the defence. They were neighbours of Hathaway and in the same station of life. Their evidence shows how superstition had affected their powers of reasoning and observation. They swore that they had seen Hathaway vomit pins, that he had been smitten with dumbness and blindness, that he was unable to eat or drink, and that as soon as he scratched Murdock till the blood came all the symptoms of the evil spell disappeared. Chief Justice Holt cross-examined some of these creatures with effect. One of them, who was called to prove the forty days' fast, was driven to admit in cross-examination that "all the devils in hell could not have helped him to fast so long. Another was forced to acknowledge that Hathaway had a large stock of pins in his pocket, from which those supposed to be vomitted were taken."

Sir John Holt left three issues to the jury: (1) Whether the defendant was bewitched (2) or whether he was "noncompos mentis," (3) or whether he was aware of the knavery he was committing. The jury found him guilty on the last issue, which was the charge preferred against him.

The belief in witchcraft in those days was so bound up with Christianity and any judge who pronounced such a verdict ran the risk of being denounced as an atheist, and judge Holt, as his biographers admit, ran this risk. It was to avoid this peril that other judges who were not believers in witchcraft had pandered to the prejudices of the vulgar!—Hindsa Press Service.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
YES, MOPSY, I'M YOUR AUNT ON YOUR FATHER'S SIDE!
WELL, YOU'RE ON THE WRONG SIDE I CAN TELL YOU THAT!
4-23
GLADYS PARKER

IQBAL AND INDIA

(Continued From Page 2)

What to talk of unity here the very nearness is the cause of disunity.
My countrymen have forgotten the secret of love.
That is why they are not suited for the battle-field of existence.
Instead of oneness, this separation is extremely galling,
O, the separation amongst the grains of the heap is extremely deplorable.
The day about which I was so fearful, is near at hand,
Our name is about to be obliterated from the page of existence."

Whatever excerpts have been reproduced above—and they can still be multiplied—have all been culled from Iqbal's one book of poems only, viz., "Bang-e-Dara." His other works, both Persian and Urdu, also contain lines here and there about the various problems confronting India like the removal of untouchability, attainment of Swaraj, conflict between capital and labour evils of political slavery, etc. But such references became less frequent as Iqbal started writing for Islamic countries and then for the whole of humanity. Iqbal, it may be remembered, made his debut as a national poet of India and by-and-by he assumed the role of a poet of Islam and ultimately ended as a poet of humanity. The crowning glory of Iqbal's life was the love that he cherished for all the nations of the world. To him it was nothing short of a crusade to break down all the barriers that unfortunately divide humanity even to this day. His aim was to knit up all the nations into one huge family, and upto the end he directed his energies towards the attainment of that goal.

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Peasants On The March!

By SUNIL

In a dusty village, just beyond Bezwada town, grandly called Moghulrajpuram, the pandal of the All-India Kisan Sabha, was erected on a site covering 100 acres of land surrounded by quaint rocks. Going towards the Delegates' camps, one had to pass by a cave within a rock with sculptures half-eaten by age. The road which led to the pandal from the City ended just in front of another hill suddenly rising ahead of the road which branched out in two directions. One felt the place had a history. On this rock which overlooked the pandal and the roads leading to it, on its stone-galleries, hundreds of people gathered at every hour of the day to witness the historic session in progress.

For two days preceding the conference people marched in. Four thousand peasant volunteers recruited from the villages and divisioned under district and village commanders had already come and were being given final training. Then came peasant families in an endless procession of carts with red banners and picturesque festoons fluttering over every one of them and drawn by gigantic Andhra bullocks, some of them marked in vermillion with the sign of hammer and the sickle. They camped in the mango-groves adjacent to the pandal and not even the biggest 'melas' could have shown such fascinating and intimate glimpses of the people—busy, enthusiastic, looking after each other and enjoying themselves.

FEEDING 50,000

Sixty thousand people had come and everything happened on a mass scale. Processions started early in the mornings to the canal for a bath and while some cooked their own food, over fifty thousand were fed for both the days of the conference in the huge kitchens organised by the Reception Commitee. Village grandmas, aunts and housewives, volunteered to look after them. Three quarters of the palmyra leaves needed to cover the extensive pandal were contributed by the 'kisans' themselves. And when they came they brought cart-loads of fuel, vegetables, chutnies and large jars of curds, so that the kitchen never ran short of its needs.

The Government had banned the use of railways for the conference. The local officials apprehended epidemics and tried all possible demonstrations of Municipal authority to dissuade or even prevent the organisers from proceeding with their plans. They were upset that food and sanitation in the city would become daugerously scarce on account of the influx. But food and sanitation were provided. A kitchen to feed sixty thousand and latrines for two thousand at a time with disinfecting arrangements, set up all within a week, would astound any municipal authority and obviously they did not fail to do it here. And the trail of bullock carts astounded the Government, quite put out by primitive India's defiant disregard of railways.

When the procession started on the 13th morning people had expectantly gathered in and outside the city. They hailed the leaders with Swami Sahajanand, seated in a cart drawn by 8 pairs of bullocks signifying the 8th Session of the A.I.K.S. Delegates from the many provinces carrying their respective banners lined up behind and when they marched singing songs in their different languages. Thousands of Andhra kisans, big brawny and gay joined and then came the peasant women wearing 'saris' of brilliant colours. It is rarely one finds so many women in a procession and such colours, it almost seemed a festival where everyone had come, men and women, young and old, displaying their brightest in costumes and spirits. When the five thousand volunteers, each one carrying a scarlet flag streamed in, the procession, miles long, seen from the rock looked composed of millions of moving specks of colour interspersed with black and white dots.

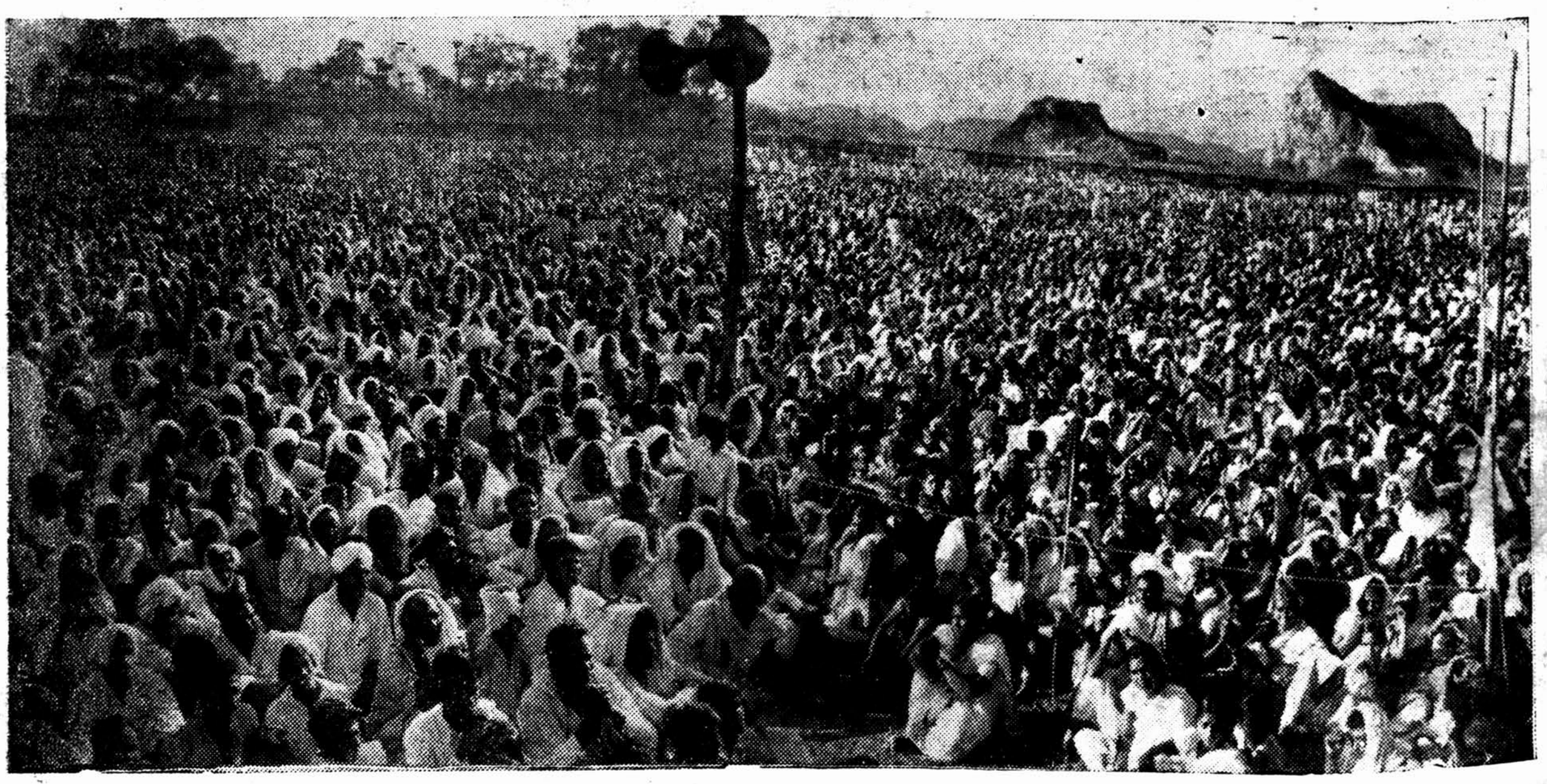
In the open session, anyone would have been struck by the mere numbers, an endless swaying sea of people, and wherever the women were there were the same exquisite colours. Everybody had come prepared for a long sitting as all peasants would for every occasion. The Andhra kisan had made the conference what it was, looking after every detail and the occasion was for them not just the same as any other. In the morning's procession they had shouted boisterously. That mood had changed and it was an earnest and serious crowd, more than a hundred thousand in men and women who gathered around the dais. In spite of the faulty functioning of the microphone in the beginning, few people stirred out and afterwards when the speakers could be heard from every end, their response to the speeches demonstrated how well they understood their own problems and how very sane and how fundamentally patriotic the average 'kisan' of our country is.

CULTURE FOR THE PEOPLE

Cultural squads from Bengal, Tamilnad, Bombay, U.P., Punjab, Kerala and Andhra itself provided another interesting aspect of the conference. These were composed of different sections of the people, students from the middle classes and peasants mostly, and most of them political workers who have taken to this medium of approach to rouse the people. Songs, dances and plays performed in the open air at night before an audience of ninety thousand are an unique phenomenon in our national life, particularly when it is the folk art forms that most of them have taken to, giving back to the people their own things with a changed content which they are heartily willing to accept. Instead of letting the folk art forms die out in this period of stagnation and decadence, they are being revived and made into powerful weapons. When one thinks of the part troupes like these played in the Chinese people's movement one looks forward to similar bright history being made in our country.

'BURRA KATHA': Girls Singing Squad reciting a ballad about Zoya, the Russian heroine.

Lambardia dance by Kisan girls



The vast crowd at the open session of the A. I. K. S.

—*Photos: SUNIL.*

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